

ARMY



NAVY

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874.

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## REMINGTONS'

DOUBLE-BARRELLED  
BREECH-LOADING  
SHOT-GUN.

Whitmore's Patents. August 8, 1871. April 16, 1872.

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In the production of these guns no expense or trouble has been spared. An elaborate and complete set of machinery and gauges has been made, by means of which all the parts are produced exactly alike, and interchangeable, thus ensuring great accuracy and uniformity in the character of work produced, and affording great facility to the sportsman for replacing any parts that may be lost or broken.

The breech mechanism is a combined positive and snap-action system. The motion of opening is by pressing upward, with the thumb against the rear end of the lever, which withdraws the locking bolt and swings up the rear end of the barrels, at the same time bringing the hammers to half cock, and automatically withdrawing the cartridge shells. The movement of the barrels is limited by a very neat device, forming a joint check, which takes all the wear and strain off the joint-pin, thereby entirely obviating an objection made by many to break-down guns, on account of the liability of the joint to get loose and shaky by use. The arrangement of the hammer and hammer-lifter is such that this Gun can not be fired except when the barrels are locked. We believe this feature is not found in any other double breech-loading gun in the market.

In order to suit the requirements of our different customers, we make three styles of gun, differing only in the finish and kind of barrels and stocks, which we offer at the following prices:

Plain Walnut Stock, Decarbonized Steel Barrels,	\$45 00
Fancy Stock, Twist Barrels,	50 00
Extra Finished Stock, Damascus or other Fancy Twist Barrels, Engraved Lock Plate,	75 00

In all of these guns only the best materials and workmanship are employed. The locks and breech system are the same in the several grades, and the same care is bestowed upon the boring and finishing of the barrels. In the construction of our barrels we have adopted an improved system of boring, so that we can warrant all our guns to shoot thick, even, and with great force.

In order to enable us to offer a thoroughly well made and reliable gun at the low price of \$45, we have omitted all ornamentation of either the stock or metal work, leaving both tip and butt stock plain. The barrels are of decarbonized steel. In the next grade, selling at \$50, a finer quality of timber for the stock, and twist barrels, is used. The wrist of butt stock is checked. The \$75 gun has a still finer quality of barrel, and the most carefully selected stocks. The wrist of butt stock and tip are checked, and the lock-plates and portions of the breech-frame are engraved. The length of butt stock, measuring from butt plate to trigger is 14 inches. The crook of the stock, measuring from a straight edge laid along the rib of the barrel, is 2 1/4 inches.

Length of barrel, 26, 28, 30, 32 inches. Bore, 10 or 12 gauge.

Weights, 8 to 8 3/4 Pounds—according to length of bls.



In fixing upon the model of our gun, we have chosen what we think best adapted to meet the wants of the public. We can not vary, in ANY PARTICULAR, from the dimensions and weight before mentioned, or in the style of finish.

## Breech Loading Shells.

"Drapers" Brass.....	per doz. \$3 00	Paper Shells, 2d quality, No. 10.....	per 100 \$2 25
"Sturtevant" ".....	" " 2 00	" " " " " " 12.....	" " 1 75
"Berdan" ".....	" " 1 50	" " " " " " 10.....	" " 1 50
Paper Shells, 1st quality, No. 10.....	per 100 2 50	" " " " " " 12.....	" " 1 25
" " " " " " 12.....	" " 2 25		

## Primers.

For Drapers Shells.....	per box 250, \$0 25
"Sturtevant" ".....	" " 50
"Berdan" ".....	" " 75
"Paper" ".....	" " 75

## Wads.

Paper.....	per box \$0 25
Felt.....	" " 35
Cloth.....	" " 50

Much depends upon the wads being of good quality and proper size. For Brass Shells a wad two sizes larger than the bore should be used. For Paper Shells a wad one size larger than the bore will answer.

To remove the barrels, bring both hammers to full cock, then take off tip-stock and the barrels can be detached.

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## STATIONS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE U. S. ARMY, BY COMPANIES.

(MARCH 7, 1874.)

We shall be greatly obliged if officers will give us early notice of any changes which may be required in this table.

Regt- ment No.	Headquarters.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
1st	Willett's Ft. NYH	Willett's Ft. NYH	Willett's Ft. NYH	Willett's Ft. NYH	Willett's Ft. NYH	West Point, N Y					
2d	Benicia B'ks, Cal	Benicia B'ks, Cal	Fort Klamath, Or	Cp McDermitt, Nev	Benicia B'ks, Cal	Ft Lapwai, I T	Camp Warner, Or	Camp Bidwell, Cal	Camp Harney, Or	Cp Halleck, Nev	Cmp Harney, Or
3d	Ft Sanders, W T	Ft Fred Steele, W T	Camp Brown, W T	Omaha B'ks, Neb	Cmp Douglas, UT	Fort Laramie, W T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Ft Sanders, W T	Fort Laramie, W T
4th	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Sidney Barracks, Neb	Fort McPherson, Neb	Fort Fetterman, W. T.	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort Sanders, Neb	Fort McPherson, W. T.	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort McPherson, Neb	Fort McPherson, Neb
5th	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft McKavett, Tex	Cp Apache, A T	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Duncan, Ts	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Keokuk, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex
6th	Tucson, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Fort Hays, Kas.	Cp Apache, A T	Cp Bowie, A. T.	Cp Lowell, A T	Camp Grant A T	Ft Whipple, AT	Cp Lowell, AT	Camp Supply, I T	Camp Supply, I T
7th	Fort Hays, Kas.	Ft Wallace, Kas		Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Dodge, Kas	Fort Lyon, C. T.		
8th	St Paul, Minn	Ft A. Lincoln, DT	Ft A. Lincoln, DT	Fort Rice, D. T.	Fort Totten, D.T.	Ft A. Lincoln, DT	Ft A. Lincoln, DT	Ft A. Lincoln, DT	Fort Rice, D. T.	Fort Totten, D.T.	Fort Rice, D. T.
9th	Santa Fe, N. M.	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Wingate, N. M	Fort Stanton, N. M	Fort Wingate, N M	Fort Stanton, N. M	Fort Stanton, N. M	Fort Wingate, N M	Fort Stanton, N. M	Fort Stanton, N. M
10th	Fort Clark, Tex	Ft Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex
11th	Fort Sill, I T			Fort Sill, I T	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T
12th	Charleson, S C	Ft Barrancas, Fla	St Augustine, Fla	St Augustine, Fla	Savannah, Ga	Key West, Fla	Ft Barrancas, Fla	Ft Monroe, Va	Charleson, S C	Key West, Fla	Charleson, S C
13th	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Fort Foote, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Fort Mifflin, N. Y	Fort Macon, N C	Ft McHenry, Md	Raleigh, N C	Ft McHenry, Md	Fort Raleigh, N C	Fort Macon, Va
14th	Ft Hamilton, NYH	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort Niagara, NY	Ft Hamilton, NYH	Madison Bks, NY	Fort Hamilton, NYH	Fort Hamilton, NYH	Fort Hamilton, NYH	Fort Hamilton, NYH	Fort Hamilton, NYH	Fort Hamilton, NYH
15th	Presidio, Cal	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Sitka, Alaska	Fort Stevens, Or	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I
16th	Fort Adams, R I										
17th	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Porter, N Y	Madison B'ks, NY	Ft Porter, N Y	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich
18th	Mobile, Ala	Atlanta, Ga	Atlanta, Ga	Huntsville, Ala	Atlanta, Ga	Atlanta, Ga	Atlanta, Ga	Atlanta, Ga	Atlanta, Ga	Atlanta, Ga	Atlanta, Ga
19th	Fort Riley, Kas	Camp Dodge, Kas.	Camp Supply, I T	Fort Riley, Kas	Camp Supply, I T	Camp Supply, I T	Camp Supply, I T	Camp Supply, I T	Camp Supply, I T	Camp Supply, I T	Camp Supply, I T
20th	Fort Bridger, W T	Ft Fetterman, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Ft Fetterman, W T	Ft Fetterman, W T	Ft Fetterman, W T	Ft Sanders, W T	Cmp Douglas, U T	Ft Sanders, W T	Fort Bridger, W T
21st	Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas
22nd	Fort Buford, D.T.	Ft Abilene, D.T.	Fort Buford, D.T.	Fort Buford, D.T.	Fort Buford, D.T.	Fort Buford, D.T.	Fort Buford, D.T.	Fort Buford, D.T.	Fort Buford, D.T.	Fort Buford, D.T.	Fort Buford, D.T.
23rd	Fort Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T
24th	Ft D.A. Russell, W T	Cp Stambaugh, W T	Ft D.A. Russell, W T	Ft D.A. Russell, W T	Ft D.A. Russell, W T	Beaver City, U T	Beaver City, U T	Beaver City, U T	Ft D.A. Russell, W T	Beaver City, U T	Ft D.A. Russell, W T
25th	Omaha B'ks, Neb	Omaha B'ks, Neb	Omaha B'ks, Neb	Omaha B'ks, Neb	Omaha B'ks, Neb	Omaha B'ks, Neb	Omaha B'ks, Neb	Omaha B'ks, Neb	Omaha B'ks, Neb	Omaha B'ks, Neb	Omaha B'ks, Neb
26th	Fort Clark, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Fort Clark, Tex	Fort Clark, Tex	Fort Clark, Tex	Fort Clark, Tex	Fort Clark, Tex	Fort Clark, Tex	Fort Clark, Tex	Fort Clark, Tex	Fort Clark, Tex
27th	Fort Richardson, Ts	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Richardson, Ts	Fort Richardson, Ts	Fort Richardson, Ts	Fort Richardson, Ts	Fort Richardson, Ts	Fort Richardson, Ts	Fort Richardson, Ts	Fort Richardson, Ts	Fort Richardson, Ts
28th	Angel Island, Cal	Camp Wright, Cal	Fort Yuma, Cal	Fort Hall, I T	Camp Independence, Cal	Camp Gaston, Cal	Camp Independence, Cal	Camp Independence, Cal	Camp Independence, Cal	Camp Independence, Cal	Camp Independence, Cal
29th	Cp Douglas, U T	Camp Brown, W T	Ft Fred Steele, W T	Cmp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Ft Fred Steele, W T	Cp Douglas, U T	Ft Fred Steele, W T	Ft Fred Steele, W T
30th	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T
31st	Fort Garland, C T	Ft Wingate, N M	Ft Tuba, N M	Ft Union, N M	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T
32nd	Nashville, Tenn	Lebanon, Ky	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Humboldt Tenn	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.
33rd	Ft Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft Abercrombie, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Fort Wadsworth, D. T.
34th	Columbia, S C	Atlanta, Ga	Columbia, S C	Yorkville, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C
35th	Jackson Bks, La	Baton Rouge, La	Jackson Bks, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La
36th	Ft Snelling, Minn	Fort Seward, D T	Ft Ripley, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn
37th	Ft Klamath, Or	Cp Harney, Or	Fort Vancouver, W T	Ft Vancouver, W T	Fort Vancouver, W T	Fort Vancouver, W T	Fort Vancouver, W T	Fort Vancouver, W T	Fort Vancouver, W T	Fort Vancouver, W T	Fort Vancouver, W T
38th	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Randall, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T
39th	Prescott, A T	Camp Verde, A T	Camp Verde, A T	Camp Verde, A T	Camp Verde, A T	Camp Verde, A T	Camp Verde, A T	Camp Verde, A T	Camp Verde, A T	Camp Verde, A T	Camp Verde, A T
40th	Fort Duncan, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex
41st	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Clark, Tex	Fort Quitman, Tex	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T

First Cavalry—Companies Land M, Ft Walla Walla, W. T. Second Cavalry—Company L, Ft Ellis, M T; Company M, Omaha, Neb. Third Cavalry—Co. L, Ft D. A. Russell, W T; Co. M, North Platte, Neb. Fourth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Duncan, Texas; Company M, Fort Duncan, Texas. Fifth Cavalry—Companies L and M, Camp Grant, A. T. Sixth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Riley, Kas; Company M, Fort Lyon, C T. Seventh Cavalry—Company L, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; Company M, Fort Rice, D. T. Eighth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Union, N M; Company M, Fort Union, N M. Ninth Cavalry—Company L, Ringgold Bks, Tex; Company M, Fort Stockton, Tex. Tenth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Richardson, Tex; Company M, Fort Sill, I T.

First Artillery—Company L, Ft Barrancas, Fla.; Company M, Fort Barrancas, Florida. Second Artillery—Company L, Fort Macon, N. C.; Company M, Fort Johnston, N. C. Third Artillery—Company L, Fort Wood, NYH; Company M, David's Island, N Y H. Fourth Artillery—Company L, Alcatraz Isl, Ca; Company M, Presidio, Cal. Fifth Artillery—Company L, Fort Adams, R I; Company M, Fort Preble, Me.

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Losses paid in 1872 ..... 806,000  
Surplus Fund ret'd policy-holders, 1872. 480,000  
Expenses of management lower cent of income.  
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plan. No premium notes taken.  
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Tactics, are prohibited, and those therein pre-  
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"W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.  
"By command of General Sherman."

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outdoor day and night double  
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person whose name, on his account, except the  
same be duly authorized by him personally, or in  
writing, over his signature.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. A. E. HOOKER.  
March 2, 1874. Captain U. S. A.

## AMUSEMENTS THIS WEEK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Cheney Wold. Friday  
evening and Saturday Matinee at 1.30.  
Mme. Fanny Janauschek, Miss Mary Wells,  
Mrs. Milnes Levick, Mr. Charles Walcott.  
Saturday evening, Feb. 22. Mme. Fanny  
Janauschek will appear as "Deborah." Mme.  
Janauschek will shortly appear in her Grand  
Performances of "Marie Stuart," "Medea," and  
"Lady Macbeth."

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Love's Labor's  
Lost.—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. George Clarke,  
Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Sara Jewett. Tuesday  
evening, March 3, "Charity." The new  
London sensation.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.—Money.—Mr. Lester  
Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.  
Saturday Matinee.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A ROUND OF PLEA-  
SURE.—Varieties.—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C.  
K. Fox, Wilson Brothers. Saturday Family  
Matinee begins at 1.30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE and No-  
velty Entertainment. Wednesday and  
Saturday Matinee. On Monday, March 2,  
An entirely new combination of novelty  
star.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Zed Astor.—  
Miss Rose Byrings, Mr. Stuart Robson.  
Saturday, Feb. 23, at 1.30.



# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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WHOLE NUMBER 560.

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SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
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## THE ARMY.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR, WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1874.

Contains the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of War, stating that the amount of securities held in trust by the U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits of public moneys in the First National Bank of Madison, Wis., now stands at \$75,000.

CIRCULAR, WASHINGTON, February 23, 1874.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, February 21, 1874.

First Lieutenant Levi H. Robinson, Fourteenth Infantry—Killed by Indians, February 9, 1874; near Laramie Peak, W. T.

Chaplain John C. Jacobi, U. S. Army (retired)—Died February 9, 1874; at New York City.

### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending March 2, 1874.

Tuesday, February 24.

Discharged.—By direction of the President, Sergeant William H. Colesberry, Signal Service Detachment, U. S. A.; Hospital Steward Edward M. Taber, U. S. A.; Private Frank Keemie, General Service U. S. Army.

So much of par. 14, Special Orders No. 23, February 10, 1874, from this office, as relieves Second Lieut. Otto L. Helm, First Cavalry, from the operation of previous orders to report to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service to accompany the first detachment of recruits sent to the Pacific coast, is revoked.

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Captain Verplanck Van Antwerp, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, to take effect March 1, 1874.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, Wednesday, February 25, 1874.]

Thursday, February 26.

Discharged.—Sergeant Curtis R. Estabrook, General Service U. S. Army.

First Lieutenant Samuel E. Tillman, Corps of Engineers, will report on the 1st of April, 1874, to the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, in Washington, for duty in connection with the observation of the transit of Venus. He will be relieved from duty under the orders of First Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, in time to enable him to comply with this order, and on completion of the duty assigned him will report to the Chief of Engineers.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., on the 3d day of March, 1874, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Second Class Private John Dowley, Company E, Battalion of Engineers, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Captain W. A. Rafferty, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieutenants J. W. Reilly, Ordnance Department; Sedgwick Pratt, Third Artillery; Second Lieut. D. D. Johnston, Fifth Artillery; R. E. Thompson, Sixth Infantry; C. F. Palfrey, Corps of Engineers; C. A. Posley, Third Artillery. Second Lieutenant F. H. Edmunds, First Infantry, judge-advocate of the court.

Friday, February 27.

At the request of Captain William H. Bell, Commissary of Subsistence, a Court of Inquiry to consist of—Majors John Green, First Cavalry; E. C. Mason, Twenty-first Infantry; Captain E. V. Sumner, First Cavalry, aide-de-camp, will assemble at Portland, Oregon, on the 1st day of April, 1874, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to inquire into a deficiency of public funds in the hands of Captain Bell, as exhibited in the report of an inspection of his money accounts made by Colonel James A. Hardie, Inspector-General, May 29, 1873. The court will ascertain and report, if possible, how the deficiency occurred, and include in their report an opinion as to the intent of the officer as evidenced by his remarks upon subsequent accounts and in subsequent explanations relative to the deficiency.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant W. W. Daugherty, Twenty-second Infantry, in Special Orders No. 202, October 11, 1873, from this office, is further extended thirty days.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Charles P. Eagan, Twelfth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 10, February 5, 1874, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is further extended four months.

Saturday, February 28.

Discharged.—Corporal Edward Clark Davis, alias Edward Clark, Company B, Fourth Cavalry; Corporal John P. Alken, Company D, Nineteenth Infantry.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers in the Quartermaster's Department are made:

Captain J. G. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved of his present duties at Jeffersonville, Ind., and will report to the commanding general Department of the South for assignment, to relieve Captain G. W. Bradley, Assistant Quartermaster, of his public duties at Charleston, S. C.

On being relieved by Captain Lee, Captain Bradley will proceed to Ogden, U. T., and relieve Captain G. A. Hull, Military Storekeeper, of his duties at that place, reporting by letter to the commanding general Department of the Platte.

Captain Hull, on being relieved by Captain Bradley, will report in person to Colonel L. C. Easton, Assistant Quartermaster-General, for assignment to duty at the Philadelphia depot.

Monday, March 2.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General—Surgeon E. J. Bailly will report in person to the commanding general Department of California for assignment to duty.

Discharged.—Hospital Steward Frank Scott, U. S. Army; Sergeant Edward H. Singleton, General Service U. S. Army.

Captain Guy V. Henry, Third Cavalry, is relieved from duty as a member of the board on equipments, accoutrements, and supplies for the cavalry service, appointed by par. 7, Special Orders No. 238, November 29, 1873, from this office, and now in session at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and Captain William Hawley, Third Cavalry, detailed in his stead. Captain Hawley will report for duty on the board without delay.

### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following are the changes of stations of troops reported to the Adjutant-General's office during the week ending Saturday, February 23:

Company L, Company L, Fourth Cavalry, from Fort Clark, Tex., to Fort Duncan, Tex.  
Company K, Ninth Cavalry, from Fort Brown, Tex., to Fort Concho, Tex.

### HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. The leave of absence for thirty days granted First Lieutenant C. L. Davis, Tenth Infantry, in S. O. No. 16, headquarters Department of Texas, dated January 26, 1874, is extended three months. (S. O. No. 8, February 27.)

2. The telegram of the 25th instant to Brigadier-General A. H. Terry, commanding Department of Dakota, granting ten days delay to Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis, Nineteenth Infantry, en route to join his regiment, is hereby confirmed. (Ibid.)

3. The leave of absence for thirty days granted First Lieutenant P. H. Breslin, Fourth Infantry, in S. O. No. 5, headquarters Department of the Platte, dated January 15, 1874, is extended two months. (Ibid.)

4. Special Orders No. 5, current series, from this headquarters, is hereby so amended as to authorize First Lieutenant Harry R. Anderson, Fourth Artillery, to report for duty at the Artillery School on the 18th of April next. (Ibid.)

### GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C.-M. O. No. 1, Washington, January 13, 1874.—Promulgates the proceedings, etc., of a General Court-martial which convened at West Point, N. Y., December 15, 1873, and of which Captain A. M. Miller, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, is president, in the case of Private Michael Lee, U. S. Military Academy detachment of cavalry.

G. C.-M. O. No. 2, Washington, February 2, 1874.—Promulgates the proceedings, etc., of a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Whipple, Va., January 19, 1874, and of which First Lieutenant R. P. Strong, Fourth Artillery, is president, in the case of several enlisted men.

G. C.-M. O. No. 10, Washington, February 3, 1874.—Promulgates the proceedings, etc., of a General Court-martial which convened at West Point, N. Y., January 24, 1874, and of which Captain J. S. Conrad, Second Infantry, is president, in the case of Corporal Patrick O'Loughlin, U. S. Military Academy detachment of cavalry.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Medical Department.—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted A. A. Surgeon A. I. Comfort, U. S. Army, February 20, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of twenty days.

Fort Buford, D. T.—A correspondent writes: We have a garrison composed of headquarters band, and six companies of the Sixth Infantry, under the command of Brevet Major-General W. B. Hazen; and as a matter of course, among so many, we have the necessary talent for organizations that would be beneficial as well as amusing during the long winter months. What we need is a suitable hall for concerts, amateur theatricals, gymnasium, etc., and I have no doubt, there are many posts similarly situated upon the frontier away from civilization, that would be far better for

us as soldiers, did they all contain a building set apart for this purpose. We believe that the commanding officer of this post recognizes the utility of such a building, but at present we have none that could be made available. One of the Q. M. storehouses might do, but they are all required for their legitimate purposes, and consequently cannot be had. Therefore, while some of our "well meaning comrades" have been writing to you, about the "Gold Lace Chevrons" for the N. C. staff, and the silver lace ditto for the sergeants, we humbly present our little wish.

Sixth Infantry.—Captain J. S. Poland February 25 was relieved from duty as judge-advocate and detailed as a member of the G. C.-M. appointed by par. 1, S. O. No. 256, series of 1873, from department headquarters, and Second Lieutenant C. A. Varnum, Seventh Cavalry, was relieved from duty as a member and detailed as judge-advocate in his stead.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Fort Bayard, N. M.—A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea, February 24 was granted Hospital Steward Joseph Martin, U. S. Army.

Payment of Troops.—Major C. M. Terrell, P. M. U. S. Army, February 23 was ordered to Forts Larned and Dodge, Kas., Camp Supply, I. T., and the stations of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those points to February 28, 1874, making his first payment not later than March 3.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Fourteenth Infantry.—General Orders No. 2, headquarters Fourteenth Infantry, Fort Laramie, W. T., February 19, publishes: "It becomes the sorrowful duty of the regimental commander to announce the death of First Lieutenant Levi H. Robinson, of this regiment, who was killed by Indians on the 9th inst., while on duty in charge of escort and lumber train, near Laramie Peak, W. T. Lieutenant Robinson had endeared himself to all his brother officers by his gentlemanly deportment and amiable qualities; and was always prompt and intelligent in the discharge of his official duties. His record during the late war is that of a patriotic, zealous, and brave soldier and officer. To his wife— orphaned by the hands of the ruthless savages, and now doubly bereft by the death of the one she held most dear on earth—we tender our most heartfelt sympathy, in token of which the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

Fort Sanders, W. T.—A correspondent writes: The members of E. R. S. Canby, post No. 11, Department of Columbia, G. A. R., gave their first annual ball on the 24th of February, in commemoration of the birthday of Washington. It was the most brilliant affair of the kind, that has come off since this garrison has been established. Nearly all the officers of the garrison and their ladies were present for a short time, inspecting the arrangements for the entertainment. The following officers and ladies were present, by special invitation: Colonel Flint, Fourth Infantry; Colonel Brackett, Second Cavalry; Colonel Potter, Twenty-fourth Infantry; General Burnham, J. A. U. S. Army; Mrs. General Palmer, Col. F. E. Trotter, 14th Infantry; Capt. Ferris, Fourth Infantry; Lieutenant Clark, adjutant, Second Cavalry; Lieutenant G. T. T. Patterson, Fourteenth Infantry, etc. The fine band of the Second Cavalry, under the leadership of Mr. Louis Bracht, gave entire satisfaction. Through the kind permission of the commanding officer, we were allowed to dress ourselves in Co. I, 2nd Cavalry, squad rooms (the company being on detached service) with the national emblems, rifles, swords, bugles, etc. First Sergeant Hermann Niemetz, commander of post No. 11, also the members of the several committees are worthy of especial mention for the courteous manner in which they discharged their respective duties. Dancing commenced at 8:30 P. M., and was kept up until 10 P. M., when all the members of the G. A. R. assembled, and were addressed by the post commander of the G. A. R., in a short speech. Dancing was then resumed and at 12 o'clock supper was served, and early in the morning the entertainment broke up with everybody satisfied.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-Gen C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Tenth Cavalry.—The recently announced promotion of First Lieutenant Alexander S. B. Keyes, carries him to Company D, Fort Griffin, Texas, and that of Second Lieutenant William R. Harman, Company M, which carries him to Company H, both companies at Fort Sill, I. T. Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was February 16 granted Captain W. B. Kennedy.

Eleventh Infantry.—The recently announced promotion of First Lieutenant Erasmus C. Glibreath, carries him to Company H, Fort Concho, Texas, and that of Second Lieutenant Leon A. Matile, carries him to Company G, Fort Griffin, Texas.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—The leave of absence granted A. A. Surgeon A. L. Buffington, U. S. Army, was extended three days, February 12, and leave of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant Cyrus New Gray, adjutant.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to



apply for an extension of three months, was granted First Lieutenant Andrew Geddes, Twenty-fifth Infantry, February 6.

**Fifth Infantry.**—Five days were February 12 added to the leave of First Lieutenant Henry Homeyn, by telegraphic order.

**Fourth Cavalry.**—Company G was February 16 ordered to relieve from duty at Fort Clark, Texas, and proceed to Kerrville, Texas, and there take post. Upon the arrival of Co. G, Co. L will proceed to Fort Duncan, Texas, and commanding officer of that post for duty. The transportation taken by Company G will be used by Company L, on its departure from Kerrville. A. A. Surgeon Donald Jackson, U. S. Army, will accompany this detachment of recruits.

Some weeks since we published a series of memorial resolutions adopted at a meeting of Company I, Fourth Cavalry, at Fort Clark, Texas, on the 6th of January, recording the very sincere grief of the men of the company in the sudden death of its gallant young commander, Lieutenant Charles Hudson. Since the issue referred to we have received facts regarding the life and military career of Lieutenant Hudson, which are worthy of preservation. The deceased officer was born in Braintree, Canada West, January 17, 1843. In 1859 his parents moved to Ohio, first settling in Huron county; but two years later making their permanent residence near the beautiful village of Clyde. In 1861, Colonel Eaton, recruiting a company for the Seventy-second Ohio, found young Hudson, yet but a boy, at work in a corn field, and without any difficulty secured him for his command. "He proved at once a worthy and brave soldier. His intelligent performance of duty and faultless conduct in camp or field made him a favorite with officers and men, and step by step he ascended in rank from his original position as private. In 1864 he was made adjutant of the regiment, which position, with the rank of first lieutenant, he held till the end of the war, when he was commissioned captain. He was in nearly every engagement with his corps, and wounded at Shiloh in the hip, and a second time very seriously at Tapelo, Miss., a musket ball entering below the waist in the abdomen, and after passing half round the body, lodging near the backbone. After the war Hudson's original idea was to study medicine, but in 1866 he was persuaded to adventure as a cotton-planter in Louisiana. This enterprise proving disastrous, he returned to Clyde, when the summer of 1867 found him a law student. In December of that year, through the influence of appreciative friends, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the U. S. Army, and assigned to the Fifteenth Infantry, joining his regiment at Mobile in January, 1868. He was shortly assigned to the Fourth Cavalry, promoted to first lieutenant and brevetted captain. For three years the headquarters of command have been at Fort Clark, and it is hardly necessary to suggest that a company thus located, which accompanied Colonel McKinzie in his famous raid 'over the border,' and was in the successful expedition of December last, against the Indians, has seen pretty trying and constant service. On the morning of the 4th of January, just returned from a fight with the Comanches and resting from his fatigue, Lieutenant Hudson received his death wound from the accidental discharge of a Winchester carbine, dropping from the hands of Lieutenant Tyler. The ball entered the body a little below the third rib in the back of the left side, and passed through the cavity of the abdomen, ranging downward and passing out on the right side of the stomach. He lived till the 5th, at dark, conscious and suffering very little. He received every attention from his comrades, officers and men hoping almost against hope that the wound might not prove fatal; but about noon, it becoming evident that death must be the result, he was able to give an hour to such partial arrangement of his affairs as one almost in extremis, but retaining his mental faculties, is capable of. A friend writes, with true soldierly pathos, "He fully realized that he was dying and went down to the brink of the dark river with the same calm composure that he had so often shown when death shots were falling thick and fast. The message which reached his widowed mother in far off Ohio, at noon, of 'Charles's' successful skirmish with the Indians, was followed the same afternoon by a telegram announcing his death." The friend to whom we are indebted for the foregoing details adds: "No words of encomium could ever rate the many excellent qualities of Captain Hudson. I knew him long and well, and do not believe he had an enemy. He was brave, generous, just. As a soldier few equalled him. It is not too much to say, that in the Army and at home, he was universally respected and beloved. As an Indian fighter and leader of cavalry Hudson was the Bayard of the border, not more popular with his command than idolized by the frontiersmen. General Sherman had recommended him for promotion shortly previous to his sad taking off. The body of Hudson was embalmed and laid in the National Cemetery at San Antonio, Texas. Economy and retrenchment just now do not recognize the value of a soldier's life, and it is hardly strange that they refuse to pay the usual respect to his remains. Thus the department was forced to respond to the request of one of Captain Hudson's friends, to have his body forwarded to the little Ohio hamlet, whence some of the States' best soldiers went to the war, and where McPherson's remains were buried, 'I am compelled to return a negative answer to your request.'"

**Ninth Cavalry.**—Company K, now at San Antonio, Texas, was February 16, relieved from duty at Fort Brown and will be placed en route for Fort Concho; its commander reporting on arrival for duty to the commanding officer of that post, who will send one of the companies of the Tenth Cavalry, now at his post, to Fort Griffin, with directions to report to its commanding officer for duty. Major A. P. Morrow, was relieved from duty at Fort McKavett and assigned to duty at Fort Concho.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDowell:** Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDowell:** Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

**First Artillery.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the department February 24 was granted Second Lieutenant W. P. Van Ness.

**Fourth Cavalry.**—First Lieutenant James H. Jones, aide-de-camp, February 22 was ordered to accompany the division commander to Washington City.

**Payment of Troops.**—Major J. R. Mears, paymaster U. S. Army, February 26 was directed to pay the troops stationed at Charleston, Columbia, Yorkville, and Newberry, S. C.; Raleigh, Fort Johnston and Fort Macon, N. C.; Augusta Arsenal and Savannah, Ga.; and St. Augustine, Fla., on the muster and pay-rolls of February 28, 1874.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

**Colonel W. H. Emory:** Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

**Sixteenth Infantry.**—A General Court-martial was constituted to assemble at Jackson, Miss., February 26. Captain Luke O'Reilly, Nineteenth Infantry, judge-advocate, and the following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captains Arthur W. Allyn, Clayton Hale; First Lieutenants Stephen K. Mahon, William H. Vinal; Second Lieutenants Isaac O. Shelby, William Lassiter.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

**Major-General W. S. Hancock:** Headquarters, New York

**Officers Registered.**—The following officers were registered at headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending March 3, 1874: Second Lieutenant A. M. Wetherill, Sixth Infantry; First Lieutenant C. Chase, Third Artillery.

**Medical Department.**—Leave of absence for sixty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Assistant Surgeon Alfred D. Wilson, Medical Department, March 8.

**Inspection of Prisoners.**—First Lieutenant George S. L. Ward, Twenty-second Infantry, aide-de-camp, March 3 was ordered to Albany, N. Y., and thence to Columbus, O., to make an inspection of the penitentiaries at those places used as military prisons.

**Paymaster's Department.**—Major Jacob E. Burbank, paymaster U. S. Army, having reported for examination by the board to retire disabled officers, convened in New York, and his examination having been completed, he was directed to return to Leavenworth City, Kas., and there await further orders.

**Fifth Artillery.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Adams, R. I., March 5. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captains Wallace F. Randolph, Benjamin F. Rittenhouse; First Lieutenants William E. Van Reed, Benjamin K. Roberts; Second Lieutenants Alexander L. Morton, William B. Homer. First Lieutenant Henry J. Reilly, judge-advocate.

**Eighth Infantry.**—Colonel James V. Bonford, having reported for examination by the board to retire disabled officers, convened in New York, and his examination having been completed, he was directed to return to Elizabeth, N. J., and there await further orders.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

**Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield:** Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

**Officers Registered.**—The following officers registered at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, February 24, 1874: First Lieutenants C. P. Rodgers, A. E. Woodson, Fifth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant William C. Roundy, Eighth Infantry.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Charles P. Eagan, in S. O. No. 105, headquarters Department of Arizona, December 29, 1873, February 5 was extended thirty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General for a further extension of four months.

Second Lieutenant William Allen was February 19 ordered to join his company, I, at Camp Mojave, A. T.

**Twenty-third Infantry.**—Second Lieutenant James H. Winters February 19 was directed to report to the commanding officer of Benicia Barracks, Cal., for temporary duty.

**Fifth Cavalry.**—Major George A. Gordon February 2 was relieved from the command of Camp Halleck, Nevada, and from duty in the Department of California, and ordered to Fort Yuma, Cal., and from there to report by telegraph to the commanding officer of the Department of Arizona for orders.

**Fort Yuma.**—The commanding officer of Angel Island was directed to send to Fort Yuma, Cal., by the steamer *Neuborn*, February 7, in charge of First Lieutenant Charles H. Rockwell, Fifth Cavalry, all enlisted men at his post for companies of the Twenty-third Infantry. The commanding officer of Benicia Barracks was directed to send to Fort Yuma, Cal., Feb. 7, all enlisted men at his post for companies of the Fifth Cavalry. A. A. Surgeon Warren E. Day, U. S. Army, was ordered to Fort Yuma, Cal., reporting to Lieutenant Rockwell, Fifth Cavalry, on the steamer, as medical officer of his command.

**Portland, Oregon.**—The commanding officer of Angel Island was directed to send to Portland, Oregon, by the steamer of February 16, in charge of Second Lieutenant George S. Wilson, Twelfth Infantry, all enlisted men at his post for the Twenty-first Infantry; the commanding officer of Benicia Barracks, all enlisted

men at his post for companies of the First Cavalry serving in the Department of Columbia. A. A. Surgeon John E. Tallon, U. S. Army, was directed to accompany the command to Portland, Oregon. Upon completing this duty he will return to San Francisco and report to the medical director of the Department of California.

**Medical Department.**—Assistant Surgeon George S. Rose, U. S. Army, February 9 was directed to report for temporary duty at Yuma Depot, A. T.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

**Colonel Jeff. C. Davis:** Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

**Fort Vancouver.**—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Vancouver, W. T., February 8. Detail for the court: Majors R. H. Alexander, surgeon; Edwin C. Mason, Twenty-first Infantry; Captains Henry W. James, A. Q. M.; George H. Burton, First Lieutenant; John L. Johnston, R. Q. M., and Second Lieutenants Edward B. Rheem, Harry De W. Moore, Twenty-first Infantry. Captain Augustus W. Wiggins, assistant surgeon, judge-advocate.

##### DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

**Brigadier-General George Crook:** Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

**Camp Grant.**—A General Court-martial was constituted to assemble at Camp Grant, A. T., February 20. Captain George McC. Miller, assistant surgeon, First Lieutenant George McM. Taylor, Twenty-third Infantry, and the following officers of the Fifth Cavalry were detailed for the court: Major E. W. Crittenden; Captains W. H. Brown, Emil Adam, A. B. Taylor; Second Lieutenants C. H. Watts, E. P. Eckerson. First Lieutenant A. B. Bache, judge-advocate.

**Camp Bowie.**—A General Court-martial was constituted to assemble at Camp Bowie, A. T., February 25. Captains J. T. Haskell, Twenty-third Infantry, George McC. Miller, assistant surgeon, and the following officers of the Fifth Cavalry were detailed for the court: Major E. W. Crittenden; Captains S. S. Sumner, A. B. Taylor; Second Lieutenant C. H. Watts. Second Lieutenant E. P. Eckerson, judge-advocate.

**Quartermaster's Department.**—Captain John V. Furey, A. Q. M., February 12 was relieved from duty in this department. Having completed this duty, Captain Furey was directed to comply with the instructions contained in orders from A. G. O.

**Indian Hostilities.**—A despatch dated Cheyenne, W. T., February 28, says: The settlers in Loup Valley, Neb., have applied to General Ord for protection against the Indians, who are becoming very troublesome. They say if they cannot have protection they will have to abandon their homes. Some of the settlers have already left. Reports from the Red Cloud Agency indicate that many of the Indians heretofore reported as peaceably disposed are inclined to make trouble. Troops will leave Fort Laramie early next week to watch the movements of Indians who have left the agency.

A despatch from Washington, February 28, says: A letter was received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day from H. W. Bingham, agent at the Cheyenne River Agency. He reports the Indians there on the 14th inst. as quiet and friendly, without any signs whatever of trouble. There is at the agency a large band of Sioux, between 5,000 and 6,000 in number. The Secretary of War in relation to the hostile Sioux Indians, in which he states that the purpose of the Interior Department in asking for troops at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies was to prevent and not to cause hostilities, and that it was supposed that these troops might be needed as a protecting and not as an aggressive force. This letter has been written in view of the danger that a conflict might occur by reason of the presence of certain hostile bands of Northern Sioux, who have never yet gone upon reservations. It is understood, however, that the War and Interior Departments are in full accord on this subject, and alike appreciate the necessity of great caution and the use of all proper efforts for the preservation of peace.

A telegram from General Custer to the Adjutant-General of the Department of Dakota, dated Fort Lincoln, February 25, says: A printed circular sent from Bozeman, Montana, is being circulated among the citizens here, inviting men to join what is styled the Wagon Road and Prospecting Expedition. The circular states that the expedition will take supplies for six months, and will have 25,000 rounds of ammunition extra and three pieces of artillery. Bozeman is the starting point and Tongue River Valley the country to be prospected. The expedition is advertised to move this month. Believing that this expedition is liable to embarrass proposed military operations and precipitate difficulties with the Indians, I send this for the consideration of the department commander.

A newspaper despatch from San Francisco, March 3, says: A despatch from Tucson, Arizona, states that Cassador's band of Apaches has surrendered to Lieutenant Bache. Cochise is reported as saying that he will not leave his reservation and will do all in his power to prevent others from doing so. This is taken as an indication that the desire for war is by no means unanimous among the Apaches.

A special despatch from San Antonio, Texas, to the *Galveston News* says the latest authentic information from Fort Sill conveys sad news for the frontier people. Lone Wolf, a Kiowa chief, is preparing to go to Texas with a strong party to avenge the death of his son, who was killed in a fight with the late Lieutenant Hudson on the west fork of the Nueces. A previous despatch from San Antonio to the same paper said it was fully ascertained that eleven Indians and one squaw were killed in the recent fight on the Double Fork of the Brazos. Lieutenant Turner, of the Tenth Cavalry, narrowly escaped death. A cartridge in his pocket was split by an arrow.



## ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

The following is the text of House bill No. 1971, introduced by Mr. Storm, relative to the rank of certain graduates of the Naval Academy, of the class of 1869: That the graduates of the class of June 4, 1869, of the United States Naval Academy, take rank and precedence as determined by the date of their graduation June 4, 1869; and that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized and directed to re-arrange said graduates upon the official list of officers of the Navy of the United States in their order of merit, as determined at said time of graduation.

On the 23rd ult. adverse reports were made by the Naval committee of the House, on the bill to retain Rear Admiral Sands on active duty, and on the petition of Curtis D. Niles and 24 graduates of the Naval Academy, class of 1849, with regard to their rank. Senate bill, No. 487, to restore William Kilburn as an ensign, at the foot of the class of 1870, was passed in the House.

H. R. No. 67 was reported back from the Naval committee with amendments, and referred to the committee of the whole. It provides that enlisted men and boys in the Navy shall be allowed an outfit and yearly allowance of clothing free of charge to them, as follows: Outfit, one pea-jacket or monkey jacket, two flannel undershirts, two pairs of woollen drawers, two woollen undershirts, two pairs of woollen socks, one pair of satinet trousers, one pair of cloth trousers, one seamless cap, two pairs of canvas-duck trousers, one pair of calf-skin shoes, two linen frocks, one pair of blankets, one mattress and one black silk handkerchief; and yearly thereafter, during their term of service, an allowance of clothing equivalent, as nearly as possible, to that now or hereafter allowed to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates in the Army.

The bill, H. R., No. 1021, providing that the pay of civil engineers in the Navy shall hereafter be according to their length of service in their profession, the same as fixed by law for Naval constructors, was referred to the committee of the whole. Adverse reports were made on the bill authorizing corrections to be made in errors in prize lists; on the bill to establish a Navy-yard at Port Royal, S. C.; on the bill to enable the President to revoke the acceptance of the resignation of Paymaster Plunkett; and on the bill to increase the facilities of the Navy-yard, at Washington, for docking, building, repairing, etc.

House bill, No. 83, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to cause the powder magazine at New York to be removed from its present location was passed, with an amendment, if in his judgment necessary.

In the Senate, on the 25th inst., a resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. Anthony: That the committee on public buildings and grounds be instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting in the city of Washington the naval monument now in the process of construction by Franklin Simmons. On the 26th, Mr. West, from the committee of appropriations, reported with amendments the Army appropriation bill. Mr. Logan called up Senate bill 320 to increase the Pay Department of the Army, which the committee on military affairs proposed to amend so that it would read as follows:

That the number of paymasters is hereby established at fifty instead of sixty, as was designated in the eighteenth section of the act of July 28, 1865; said paymasters to have the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry.

Sec. 2. That so much of said eighteenth section as relates to the persons from whom said paymasters may be selected be, and is hereby, repealed.

The paymasters had become reduced to forty-four, and the Secretary of War and Paymaster-General recommended their increase to fifty-two, allowed by act of 1870. After consultation it was concluded fifty would be sufficient. After some discussion regarding the increase of this corps, when the appropriation bill for the Army proposed a reduction of the rank and file by five thousand men, Mr. Logan would not press the bill for action at this time.

The Naval appropriation bill was subsequently taken up and passed without debate, making the following amendments: Appropriation for making charts for the Pacific coast, reduced from \$40,000 to \$30,000. Providing for three assistants instead of two at the observatory, \$1,500 each. Increasing the appropriation for the Nautical Almanac from \$10,000 to \$15,000. In the appropriation for miscellaneous items, Bureau Ordinance, inserting the words "freight, express charges, and purchase of instruments." Reducing, under same bureau, appropriation for repairs of buildings and wharves from \$2,000 to \$1,000, and increasing that for "labor," including chemist, pyrotechnist, electrician, machinist, and clerical force, from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Striking out "contingent expenses of ordnance service of the Navy," \$1,000. Increasing appropriation for equipment of vessels, etc., from \$1,100,000 to \$1,250,000; and for provisions for officers, seamen, and marines from \$1,300,000 to \$1,352,600—also water for ships from \$30,000 to \$35,000. The appropriation, for repairs and preservation of boilers and machinery on naval vessels, etc., was increased from \$1,500,000 to \$1,865,000, and the appropriation for contingency expenses of Naval academy from \$30,000 to \$46,600. The following amendments regarding the Marine corps were made:

Provided, That the office of Commandant of the Marine corps having the rank of brigadier-general of the Army shall continue until a vacancy shall occur in the same, and no longer; and when such vacancy shall occur in said office, immediately thereupon all laws and parts of laws creating said office shall become inoperative, and shall, by virtue of this act, from thenceforth be repealed; and provided further, that hereafter the Commandant of the Marine corps shall have the rank and pay of a colonel, and shall be appointed by selection by the President from the officers of said corps.

The appropriation for the civil force of the corps was increased from \$8,000 to \$10,000; for military stores, reduced from \$10,000 to \$9,000. The appropriations for transportation were amended so as to give for transportation of troops \$5,000, and for transportation

of officers travelling without troops \$1,000. The amount for contingencies of the corps was increased from \$15,000 to \$20,000. The Committee on Naval Affairs had proposed an amendment to abolish the grade of Commodore; but, as that was regarded as special legislation, it was concluded to bring the proposition forward in a separate bill.

Friday, the 27th, was private bill day. The Naval committee of the House reported back favorably House bill which was passed authorizing the President to reinstate Geo. M. Book on the active list, provided he shall have first successfully passed the examinations provided for in the 1st, 3d, 8d, and 4th sections of the act approved April 21, 1864.

House bill, granting a pension to the widow of the late General Canby, was passed by the House—pension of \$50 a month. Also the bill making similar provision for the widow of Major-General Meade; also similar bill for the mother of the late General James B. McPherson.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions reported favorably on House resolution restoring the pension of Mrs. Frances C. Elliott, widow of Commodore J. D. Elliott. Her pension had been reduced under the operation of the 3d section of the act of July, 1866, and the 3d section of the act of July 27, 1868, from \$50 to \$30 a month. The bill is to restore it to \$50 from 4th September, 1869, deducting amount received. Bills were also passed granting pensions to the widow of First Lieutenant E. B. Northrup, late Seventeenth Infantry; to the widow of Colonel J. B. Crane; to the widow of Major Howard Stansbury; to the widow of Chaplain Rodman Lewis, and restoring the pension to the widow of the late Commodore Dallas, her name having been stricken from the rolls under the law authorizing such action where aid or encouragement had been given by the pensioners to those engaged in rebellion.

In the Senate, on February 27, the Naval committee submitted adverse reports as follows: A bill to restore Captain George H. Preble to his original position, and promote him to the rank of commodore; on bill for relief of Commodore Sartori, and on the memorial of Commander R. F. R. Lewis. These matters were indefinitely postponed, and the committee discharged from their further consideration.

The Naval committee of the House have reported favorably on the bill to provide for the appointment of Fred. F. Beury on the retired list of the Navy, with the rank of Lieutenant. He was formerly a volunteer lieutenant on the active list, but on account of wounds, injuries, and exposure in the line of duty, nervousness, anxiety, etc., failed to pass the examination for a lieutenant in the Regular Navy.

The following is the text of bills heretofore referred to as having been introduced: H. R. No. 1993, to abolish certain Navy-yards:

That the Navy-yards at Kittery, in the State of Maine; at Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts; at New London, in the State of Connecticut; and at Washington, in the District of Columbia, be, and they are hereby, abolished, and all civil offices and employments therewith connected are hereby discontinued.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to order and cause to be transferred all material and machinery of said navy-yards that may be necessary and useful to the public service to such navy-yards as may, in the interest of the Government, require the same; and such material and machinery as are not necessary or useful to the public service he will cause to be sold under proper orders, after full public notice, upon such terms and conditions as will secure a full and fair price therefor.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed, after the transfer and sale of the material and machinery of said navy-yards as herein directed, after full public notice, to cause to be sold the real estate upon which said navy-yards are established, owned by the United States, upon such terms, conditions, and allotments as will secure the highest and best bids and promote the interest of the Government. And all moneys received under the sales herein ordered shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

H. R. No. 2002, for the payment of officers of the Army from the time of entering on the discharge of the duties of their office: "That every person who, since the 14th day of April, 1861, has entered upon the discharge of the duties of any office in the Army of the United States, and while so serving received a commission to such office, and who has not been heretofore paid for such services, shall be paid by the proper accounting officer of the Treasury the full pay and allowance of the rank in which he so served from the date of his entering upon the discharge of the duties of such office, the same as if he had been mustered into said rank from such date."

Joint resolution by Mr. Platt, amending joint resolution of April 16, 1872, relating to a statue of the late Admiral Farragut, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract with some suitable and skilful sculptor for a bronze statue, as authorized by that resolution.

H. R. No. 2119, by Mr. Hanner, granting a pension of fifty dollars per month, to Elizabeth McCluney, widow of Commodore Wm. J. McCluney, late of the United States Navy.

H. R. No. 2167, introduced by Mr. Averill, providing that the name of Brevet-Major-General Horatio P. Van Cleave may be placed upon the retired list of the Army, with the full rank of the command held by him when wounded, with the same effect as if said name had been placed upon said list in accordance with sections 16 and 17 of the act of August 3, 1861, and section 32 of the act of July 23, 1866.

H. R. No. 2181, by Mr. Young, to authorize a promotion in the Inspector-General's Department of the Army of the United States: "Whereas a vacancy of lieutenant-colonel in the Inspector-General's Department of the Army originated on the 13th of June, 1867, to which Major Abesalom Baird was entitled to be promoted under the laws then in existence, but from which he was excluded by reason of an appointment in said department previously made; and whereas an act of Congress approved June 8, 1872, which it was believed would rectify this wrong, has failed to secure to Major Baird his just rights: Therefore, that the President be, and hereby is, authorized to nominate and promote Abesalom Baird to be lieutenant-colonel and assistant inspector-general, to date from June 13, 1867."

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Wabash* and despatch boats *Pinta* and *Despatch* arrived at Havana March 2.

The *Frolic* returned to Fortress Monroe on March 1, after a week's search for the monitor *Dietator*.

The *Gettysburg* arrived at Pensacola Feb. 24, en route to the Isthmus. She sailed again Feb. 27 for Aspinwall.

The *Lancaster*, it seems to be generally understood, will return to the South Atlantic Station, after the exercises are over.

The *Canonicus* left the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Feb. 27, for Newcastle, where she would await the arrival of the *Powhatan*, then coaling at the Yard, and proceed in company with her to Key West.

The fleet exercises in the vicinity of Key West will continue until about the middle of March. They are considered of so great importance that this opportunity, so rare in our Navy, for acquainting the officers and men with the system of tactics, is to be made the best of.

The proposition to transfer the Naval Asylum from Philadelphia to Annapolis is not likely to meet with encouragement. There are many reasons which can be brought forward in advocacy of its present location, and others full of weight against the selection of Annapolis for such an institution.

The *Guard* arrived at Gibraltar, January 27, twelve days and eight hours, from Messina. New sleeve castings for steering gear had to be made, which would detain her some days at Gibraltar. The health of the ship's company was good. Strong easterly winds were prevailing.

The following are the passengers in the *Gettysburg*, which left Pensacola, Feb. 27, for Aspinwall. They, excepting the Navy officers, compose the party selected to examine the routes surveyed over the Isthmus. Commander E. P. Lull; Lieutenants J. T. Sullivan and J. W. Miller; General Ammen; Major W. McFarland, U. S. Eng.; Captain W. H. Hewey, U. S. Eng.; Professor Henry Mitchell, U. S. C. S.; D. L. Watton and A. G. Menocal, Civil Engs.

Conflicting statements are being published regarding the date of retirement of Rear-Admiral Case, now commanding the North Atlantic Station, one giving the date as July, the other as February next. The latter is correct. It is not impossible, however, that the Admiral may of his own accord, from reasons afloat, give up active command the coming summer, in which case the programme seems to be the appointment of Rear-Admiral Worden as his successor, and the assignment of Commodore C. R. P. Rodgers as Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

The *New York Times* says: Clearly as everybody perceives the necessity for retrenchment in national expenditures, there are exceedingly few people who think that the curtailment of naval appropriations is a legitimate step toward that end. Our fleet, in its present condition, is confessed to be ridiculously inadequate to meet any possible emergency in our foreign relations, and unless we are content to tamely pocket insult from powers of all degrees of magnitude, we must have at least a squadron which is seaworthy, and which in armament is not a quarter of a century behind the times. The passage of the Naval Appropriation bill by the Senate yesterday is, therefore, a subject of congratulation.

The *New York Herald* says: At the very moment when the officers and seamen of the Navy are making a combined movement to advance its professional standing Congress appears to be doing everything in its power to produce demoralization and discontent. The establishment at Annapolis of a United States Naval Institute that must ultimately become a rival of the first scientific institutions of Europe; the appointment of Commodore C. R. P. Rodgers, an officer of great general experience and a gentleman of broad and liberal culture, to succeed the battle-scarred Worden, as the Superintendent of the Academy; the retention of Captain Breese as commandant, an officer who has exhibited vigorous, yet wisely tempered executive capacity; the revival of naval tactics as taught by Commodore Parker and successfully illustrated during the naval drill in the Florida channel; the economical administration of the Marine Hospital—these facts certainly do not indicate that the Navy is going to the dogs. Yet, with this creditable zeal and professional advancement before the country, Congress does not hesitate to initiate a tinkering and tampering legislation, the effect of which must be to destroy *esprit de corps* and flout the Navy off in the direction of our feeble and unwieldy civil service.

As has been stated, the United States has purchased forty acres of land in this District on the east bank of the Potomac, about a mile and a half below Giesboro, for the site of a powder magazine, designed to replace the dangerously located magazines near the Washington almshouse. The ground thus bought has been inclosed. Immense powder magazines will be located in the centre of the space, no other buildings allowed thereon, and all persons, except the men connected with the magazines, will be rigidly excluded from the grounds. A pier, two hundred and twenty feet long, extending into the Potomac and designed for the landing and shipment of gunpowder, will be begun in a few days near the site of the magazine and about half a mile above the new railway pier of the East Alexandria branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The lumber for the purpose has already been gotten out.—*Washington Chronicle*, March 3.

The festivities referred to in our issue of Feb. 21,



transpired according to programme, at Annapolis, and "the season," brief but brilliant, ended with the advent of Ash Wednesday. "Married Life" was given in the Gymnasium to an invited audience representing all the officers and teachers connected with the Academy, and the *Acts* of "the ancient city," and was received with unmistakable marks of approbation. The male characters of the play were sustained by Messrs. Schley, Terry, Goodrich, Rae (C.W.), and Soley, the former, as "Mr. Samuel Coddle," achieving a decided success. The five female parts were taken by five of the ladies of the station, three of whom have played at married life for some time, and the others (unmarried) left no reason to doubt that they could well acquit themselves on the real stage when the time came. The scenes were handsomely set, and the dressing was varied and elaborate. The Academy band furnished the music, which was excellent, and the next night was well rewarded by a benefit—"Jarley's Wax Works"—given under the management of Miss Harwood as Mrs. Jarley, ably assisted by Lt. Comdr. P. H. Cooper as stage manager. There were about thirty "wax figures" of both sexes, and all degrees, from the heartless Nero in a white shirt fiddling over the burning city to the fur-clad Dr. Kane discovering the open Polar sea—a wash-tub with a lump of ice in it. "Lord Lovell and Lady Nancy Bell," "The Beautiful Girl pursued by an Indian," and "An Elderly Naval Man," who was reduced by starvation to gnawing a meatless bone, gave rise to roars of laughter which did not cease until the curtain fell. Mr. John Pemberton, of the Engineers' Corps, who "wound 'em up," proved himself a "Sam-u-el" *par excellence*. "Jasper Packlemerton" was the most horrible "figger," the "Maid of Athens" the loveliest, and the "Empress Josephine" the costliest. Altogether it was such a "show," and such a success, as finds no superior in the rich records of the Naval Academy. The proceeds, amounting to over three hundred dollars, were divided among the musicians. On Monday night, there were several small dancing parties, and on Tuesday a delighted audience witnessed the last performance of "The Ladies' Battle," at the Masonic Opera House. As might have been expected, the second surpassed the first representation. After Lent the festivities will be renewed.

#### MONITORS.

ADMIRAL PORTER, as an addition to his report, submitted the following in relation to monitors:—

Since my last report the *Saugus* has been completely repaired, as recommended, and is now an excellent vessel and is at sea. The *Manhattan* has been repaired in a similar manner, and can be got ready for sea in a short time. The *Wyandotte* and *Nahant* are being repaired and will be finished in six months. The *Canonicus*, being repaired in a similar manner, will be ready in three months. When finished all the above named vessels will be much improved, and will last for many years with very few repairs.

The following named vessels of the *Nahant* class now at League Island should be repaired in the same manner as those before mentioned, as they have good hulls and machinery, although rotten in their woodwork: *Nantuxet*, *Jason*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, and *Passaic*.

These vessels can be repaired in six months by giving the work to separate firms, and would cost \$180,000 each. I beg leave to renew my recommendation with regard to the *Puritan*. She has a fine hull, and, if finished on the new plans, will make an admirable monitor and ram. I also recommend that the *Terror*, one of the finest vessels in the Navy, be rebuilt with an iron hull, which could be done in seven months. At the Boston Navy-yard the light draft monitors *Shawnee* and *Wassuc* should be repaired like the rest, at a cost of \$140,000 each.

The *Mahopac*, at Norfolk, could be ready in a month at a cost of \$1,000. She is a fine vessel since the alterations were made in her.

The monitor *Amphritrite*, at the Naval Academy, was originally one of the most formidable vessels in the Navy, and, though deficient in steam power, has a good hull and turrets. She could with an outlay of \$180,000 be made a most powerful vessel.

The *Dictator*, at New London, also requires repairs without delay. She is one of the best vessels we have, and would make a powerful ram. With the monitors thus repaired we could defend our ports against any ordinary enemy, and the work I have proposed on these vessels would not be too much to undertake at one time.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

###### ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 25.—Gunner Andrew Harman, to the receiving ship *Sabine*, at New York.

FEBRUARY 25.—Captain Clark H. Wells, as executive of the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 20th of March next.

Surgeon B. F. Gibbs, to duty at the Naval Station, New Orleans, La.

First Assistant Engineer A. J. Kenyon, to the *Mahopac*, at Key West, Fla.

FEBRUARY 28.—Commander Ralph Chandler, to hold himself in readiness to command the *Swatara*.

MARCH 2.—Assistant Paymaster John C. Burnett, to the Colorado as assistant to Pay Inspector W. W. Williams.

Passed Assistant Engineer T. Cook, to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

MARCH 4.—Carpenter Josiah P. Carter, to the Naval Station, New London, Conn., on the 10th inst.

###### DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 25.—Lieutenant James M. Forsyth, from the Navy yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Asiatic Station on the 23d of January, and granted two months' leave.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry Stewart, from duty at the Naval Station, New Orleans, and ordered to the Richmond, at San Francisco, Cal.

First Assistant Engineer D. M. Palmer has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Ashuelot*, Asiatic Station, on the 23d ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 27.—Lieutenant-Commander John Weidman, from the *Shawmut*, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant-Commander Chas. F. Schmitts, from the *Powhatan*, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis Morris, from the Torpedo Station, and ordered to the *Shawmut* on the 7th of March next.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Andrew M. Moore, from the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain Charles Miller, from the receiving ship *Potomac*, and placed on sick leave.

FEBRUARY 28.—Captain Francis A. Roe, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to command the *Lancaster*, at Key West, Fla.

Captain S. Nicholson, from the command of the *Lancaster*, and ordered to wait orders at Key West, Fla.

Lieutenant-Commander Chas. E. Clark, from the *Mahopac*, and ordered to the Asiatic Station per steamer of 1st of May next from San Francisco.

Lieutenant-Commander John W. Phillip has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the command of the *Monocacy*, Asiatic Station, on the 5th of January, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Thomas Nelson has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the *Idaho*, Asiatic Station, on the 23d of December last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant C. M. Anthony, from the *Canandaigua* on the 16th inst., and placed on sick leave.

Midshipman Aaron Ward, from the Brooklyn, on the 17th inst., and placed on sick leave.

Carpenter Josiah P. Carter, from the *Wabash* on the 13th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 3.—Lieutenant Wm. H. Emory, from duty in the Asiatic Station, and ordered to return home, reporting arrival to the Bureau.

Lieutenant Richard M. Cutts, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. J. Kenyon, from the *Mahopac*, and ordered to the *Ajax*.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. B. Carpenter, from the *Ajax*, and ordered to return home and report for duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

MARCH 4.—Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Zeigler, from special duty at Key West, Fla., and ordered to duty as inspector of coal at Philadelphia.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. L. Vancleave, from duty as inspector of coal at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

Carpenter Wm. F. Laighton, from the Naval Station, New London, Conn., on the 10th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

#### APPOINTED.

FEBRUARY 25.—Edward Hughes, an acting boatswain in the Navy.

#### REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 25.—The acceptance of the resignation of Assistant Surgeon John W. Ross.

#### DISMISSED.

Boatswain Henry P. Grace.

#### WHOLLY RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard P. Leary.

#### PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Second Assistant Engineer J. A. Deaver.

#### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending February 23, 1874:

William Shields, marine, January 13, U. S. steamer *Pensacola*, at Valparaiso.

Wm. Johnson, seaman (extra), February 19, Naval Hospital, New York.

Charles Quaderon, seaman, February 23, Naval Hospital, New York.

Jeremiah Saunders, landsman, February 14, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*, at Portsmouth, Va.

William R. Shirley, ordinary seaman, February 25, Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

#### CASUALTIES IN THE NAVY, 1873.

The following is a compiled list of the casualties in the Navy during 1873:

##### FIFTY DEATHS.

Rear-Admirals John B. Montgomery, and John A. Winslow.

Commodores James P. McKinstry, John P. Gillis, William K. Latimer, James M. Watson, John H. Aulick, William Smith, William M. Glendy, and William Jameson.

Captains James F. Armstrong, Matthew C. Perry, and Charles Hunter.

Commanders James W. Shirk, and Edmund W. Henry.

Lieutenant-Commanders Walter Abbot, Nathaniel Green, and Archibald N. Mitchell.

Lieutenants Godfrey M. Hunter, and Emmett McCormack.

Masters Erasmus Dennison, and Albert L. Sprague.

Midshipmen James A. Winlock, and Robert D. Stevens.

Medical Director Charles Everfield.

Surgeons Albert Schriver, and James McMaster.

Passed Assistant-Surgeons William S. Fort, and Howard M. Rundlett.

Assistant-Surgeon Adam Mackie, Jr.

Pay Director Benjamin J. Cahoon.

Paymaster J. Henry Bulkeley.

Passed Assistant-Paymasters William J. Healy, and George W. Brown.

Chief Engineers Thomas A. Shock, and Lloyd A. Williams.

First Assistant-Engineer Henry F. Bradford.

Second Assistant-Engineers William A. Russell, and Oscar B. Mills.

Chaplain Henry Wood.

Boatswains Charles Woodland, George Willmuth, and William Nelson.

Gunners Charles Moran, John Caulk, and Franklin A. Graham.

Carpenters William M. Laighton, and James A. Owens.

Sailmaker William Whitney.

Civil Engineer W. M. Spear.

##### TWELVE DISMISSALS, ETC.

Lieutenant-Commander John H. Rowland, (dismissed):

Cadet-Midshipmen John T. O'Keefe, Francis H. Duer, Andrew S. Rowan, Harry N. Butterfield, William Lockett, William T. Young, and John F. Cheek, (dropped).

First Assistant-Engineer Joseph H. Bailey, (dropped).

Second Assistant-Engineer Philip Miller, (dropped).

Second Assistant-Engineer Jones Godfrey, (dismissed).

Cadet-Engineer Edmund Roebeling, (dropped).

##### SEVENTY-NINE RESIGNATIONS.

Lieutenant-Commander W. W. Hendrickson.

Lieutenants Lewis D. Webster, Manuel B. Field, Henry C. Winslow, Henry Whelen, and Samuel P. Baird.

Masters Huntington Smith, Samuel Ames, and Frederick A. Howes.

Midshipmen James M. Gove, Charles A. Thompson, Charles A. Kunhardt, Ferdinand H. Genisch, Henry R. Pennington, William Remsen, and William H. Van de Carr.

Cadet-Midshipmen Harry R. Lewis, John E. Anderson, Beriah Brown, Albert F. Felt, Albert B. Crittenden, Charles Winston, William C. Henderson, Frederick D. Gridley, William A. Glasgow, William L. Chipman, Benjamin W. Parker, Charles P. Fegan, Clarence E. Pithian, Foxhall P. Eldredge, George E. King, Horace T. Jones, Charles W. Munn, Horace B. Reed, William Campbell, Morton S. Bailey, Eugene Cruger, William W. Northcott, Simon L. Lanfory, William E. W. Hall, Willis S. Flanagan, Grosvenor F. Howard, William E. Hallowell, George H. Reed, William N. Conet, Caleb B. Cherbonnier, Wilkin C.

McDowell, Edgar H. Gaither, Edward D. Leach, James H. Conyars, and Calvin C. J. Norris.

Passed Assistant-Surgeon William S. Bowen.

Assistant-Surgeons Erasmus C. Dunning, Edward C. Thatcher, William H. McDonald, George O. Allen, Samuel W. Latta, and Franklin K. Hartsell.

Assistant-Paymasters Lucius D. Hurd, and Robert Dickey.

Chaplain W. R. Cobb.

First Assistant-Engineers John Purdy, Daniel W. Gaffney, and Henry Snyder.

Second Assistant-Engineers Frederick Schober, Cyrus D. Foss, and Joseph H. Thomas.

Cadet-Engineers William C. Jeffrey, Benjamin F. Kelley, and John M. White.

Boatswains John K. Bartlett, and William S. Bond.

Gunner Jacob W. Bogert.

Sailmaker Thomas S. Gay.

Acting Sailmaker Henry C. Shanley.

#### MARINE CORPS.

First Lieutenants Albert B. Young, Richard E. Neill, and Lyman P. French.

Second Lieutenant Edward McCauley.

(Correspondence of the New York Tribune.)

#### THE NAVAL REVIEW.

U. S. FLAGSHIP *WABASH*, BAY OF FLORIDA, Feb. 11.

The fleet came to anchor on the afternoon of Friday, the 6th, to allow the men two resting days, the Admiral intending to get under way on Monday morning, but a strong breeze from the north-west, accompanied with a rough sea, rendered it inadvisable to attempt any exercises, so we remained at anchor. At 9 a. m. signal was made from the flagship to "send down top-gallant-mast and yards" in order to lessen the resistance against the force of the wind, and make the ships ride easily at their chains. The *Ticonderoga*, having arrived the day before from Key West, took her position as No. 2 in the First Division. The *Wyoming* (which had been placed there awaiting her arrival), resumed her station in the Second Division, No. 8; the steam yacht *Despatch* taking station near the flagship as tender and dispatch boat. The wind had increased to a strong gale, with a "dirty sea" running, so that the smaller ships were tossed about in a merciless manner, rolling and pitching to every sea, causing every one on the first-rates (or ships of the *Wabash*, *Franklin*, and *Colorado* class) to congratulate themselves. One could hardly imagine a more uncomfortable 48 hours than was passed on the *Kansas*, *Wyoming*, and the little tugs; the latter in fact making better weather of it than some that claim more notice. One old Jack standing on the forecable looking at the *Kansas*, which, with a roll one way would almost show her keel, the next giving a view of her spar deck fore and aft, said with solemnity, "They that go down to the sea on ships and steamers see the wonders of the deep, but they that go down in fourth-rates and tugs see —," well, something different. The fleet being anchored in echelon rode clear of each other's cables and safely through the night, notwithstanding the anchorage was entirely unprotected from north-westerly gales. Tuesday (10th) opened with a "norther" still blowing and sea running high; but it abated during the afternoon, the fleet still remaining at anchor; and the *Pinta* was sent to Key West with the mail. During this rest officers amused themselves playing shuffle-board while an enterprising artist from one of our illustrated papers took a sketch of the scene. Every man who could beg, borrow, or steal a fishing line was over the side hard at work, but with indifferent luck. Not even the presence of the Admiral on the poop, who wished to see the sport, would induce the fish to bite at Government pork.

#### EVOLUTIONS OF THE FLEET.

U. S. S. *COLORADO*, BAY OF FLORIDA, Feb. 14.

On Wednesday morning, however, the signal to weigh anchor was made, and at 9 a. m. the fleet was in motion and the evolutions began. The first signal of importance was to move by the right flank. This manoeuvre was executed by the vessels coming eight points to starboard—that is, eight points to the right—and continuing onward. The order was repeated, and brought the fleet eight points further to the right. By the left flank was the next movement. This was the same as before, except that the vessels moved a similar distance to the port side, or left.

Form in close order was the next feature, the vessels moving into position a little slowly. The manoeuvre having been completed, the next order was again to move by the left flank. The next manoeuvre was a pretty one, and was consequent upon the order, "Forward into line—left oblique." The vessels turned obliquely to the left, preserving a fairly accurate line. "From the right of divisions form columns of vessels; fleet right oblique right vessels forward." This order being executed satisfactorily, the vessels again moved forward into line in a left oblique.

These manoeuvres, oft repeated, were the features of the day. They were well executed toward the close; and the Second Division doing particularly well, the flagship complimented the commander, Capt. Ransom, by telegraphing to him, "Excellent execution." At about 5 o'clock the vessels were ordered to anchor at discretion. The *Wyoming's* boilers were in bad condition, and before the close of the day gave out, so that she is unable to keep up with the fleet.

Thursday, the 12th inst., exercises were resumed at 10 a. m., upon the signal from the flagship to "Get under way." The first manoeuvre was to form in close order. Following it came the order to "Forward into line—left oblique." Then, "From the left—form echelon of divisions." Changing the movement again, the order was given, "From the left of divisions—form echelon of vessels." Then, "Form on the right and left of the centre vessels." Then, "Form double echelon inverted." Then, "Form at half distance." At about 5 o'clock the welcome order to "Anchor" was given.

Friday, the 13th, was largely devoted to practice and drill at the guns. The first fleet manoeuvre was to form in double echelon. After accomplishing this satisfac-



torily, the order was given to move forward into line. This was succeeded by an order to form at "half distance." The feature of the day, however, was the general exercise at quarters. This began at 10 A. M. In accordance with the orders from the flagship, decks were cleared for action, the guns were cast loose ready for use, and at a given sign there was a general discharge of blank cartridge by all the vessels. For a time it looked as if there was a mimic battle in progress. The *Colorado* has the heaviest battery in the service, and the concussion from the discharge of her broadside was such as to tear away the side of a boat which was hanging on the davits over the quarter-deck. After the discharge from the guns, fire quarters were sounded and the performance required in putting out fire took place. Hatchets and buckets were brought into requisition, men sprang aloft to extinguish imaginary flames in the rigging, hatches were battened down and covered with tarpaulin. Boarding parties were next called away, and the men with muskets, cutlasses, pikes, and hatchets clustered at the sides of the vessels, and upon the order being given, sprang up the sides to jump on board the ship of an imaginary enemy. "Stand by to repel boarders!" was the next order. The seamen, armed with cutlasses and revolvers, crouched beneath the sides, while those armed with muskets stood over them. At the moment when the imaginary "boarders" were coming over the sides, the order was given, "Repel boarders," and they were met with an imaginary volley from the musketry and innumerable cutlass thrusts from the sailors who sprang from cover. On the *Colorado* the events of the day came near involving a fatal accident. A sailor who was aloft at one of the dizziest points when the yards were under movement fell, and would, doubtless, have been crushed to death were it not for the fact that his arm providentially caught in a rope just as he was about to strike the deck. His fall sent a thrill through all on board, and a sense of relief was experienced when he was discovered to be unhurt.

#### DEFICIENCIES AND NEEDS OF THE NAVY.

U. S. S. COLORADO, BAY OF FLORIDA, Feb. 18.

With a view to ascertaining what the evolutions of the fleet had demonstrated to the mind of the officer who is really the chief of the movements, a *Tribune* correspondent called upon Commodore Parker and asked his opinion.

The Commodore said that it certainly demonstrated the lamentable condition of the American Navy. When he entered the service as a midshipman wherever he went he found that the American frigate was a little better than the frigates of any other nation, that the American sloop-of-war was a little better, and in his travels he found that, vessel for vessel to the extent that we possessed war vessels, the United States was in advance. Foreigners copied our models and adopted our styles. Now, however, matters are changed. Other nations have advanced, while we have stopped if not actually retrograded. Here in this fleet, which is supposed to comprise the bulk of the United States sea-going war vessels, there had been constant hitches and displacements in consequence of the mal-adaptation of the vessels to the service. The whole fleet had to reduce its speed to that of the slowest vessel in it, in order that the proper positions might be maintained. What effect in an engagement would a fleet have going at the rate of four knots an hour, the present moving rate of the fleet?

In turning the vessels great trouble was experienced. The small tugs which had been placed in line could turn almost immediately and in their own length, while the larger vessels took greater time. There was no uniformity in their respective movements, and therefore the swifter vessels had to be in some degree handicapped. To obviate this, he would recommend the substitution of a "twin screw" instead of the present propelling apparatus. This would enable the vessels to carry a stern battery, which they cannot do at present in consequence of the propelling well, which now requires a great and unnecessary waste of valuable space.

The effort to combine sails with steam had not proved a success. The vessels had been loaded down with immense spars and rigging adapted to a past generation, but not to the age of steam. In action the rigging would become damaged, trail over the end, and catching the propeller would immediately stop all motion and prevent the vessel from doing its work. If his views were asked on the subject he would recommend the immediate cutting away of all this unwieldy and dangerous mass of rigging.

The evolutions had thoroughly demonstrated the necessity of an immediate and radical change in the character of the vessels composing the navy. He believed that the navy of the future should consist of rams, artillery vessels, and torpedo-boats. The rams should be to the Navy what the cavalry is to the Army; their duty should also be to make the charge upon the vessels of the enemy, doing all the damage they possibly could. They should be followed up by the artillery boats, which were to bring heavy batteries to bear upon the foe, while the torpedo-boats were to run in and finish the work of destruction by blowing up the vessels. England was making every improvement possible in naval architecture and appliances for warfare.

She was obliged to do this inasmuch as she is the great naval power and her exigencies require her always to be on a war footing. This extraordinary expense might not be so desirable for the United States. Expensive vessels were probably not needed and costly iron-clads might not be very formidable in a short time. The Ordnance Department had been testing and experimenting with projectiles with great results. They had found that in consequence of the improvement in powder without any greater strain upon the gun they could throw a projectile further and with greater force than had heretofore been the case. The

limit of their experiments had not yet been reached, and costly navies might not be of very much account when these experiments had concluded. For immediate purposes, however, rams, artillery vessels and torpedo-boats should be constructed. They should be particularly great in speed. It was a shame that the United States had not a better showing to make in these respects. They could be built at moderate cost and would be effective in a high degree.

With reference to the movements of the past two weeks, Commodore Parker said that they indicated how essential it was that there should be a perfect tactical system of fleet evolutions. Suppose in an actual engagement the fleet should become snarled as it had during some of the evolutions, and there was no system of tactics to rearrange the vessels in position. The result would be that the enemy would come down and open such a destructive fire as would cut them to pieces before the vessels of the fleet could get out of each others' fire. There could be only one result to such an engagement as that. He hoped, however, that the experience acquired in the present drill and evolutions would have beneficial results, as the officers who had been directing the evolutions would certainly take care to make known in their report the deficiencies and requirements that had been demonstrated.

The other officers of the fleet denounce the vessels that compose it, and, speaking of them as a whole, call them a lot of old "tubs," although with the characteristic naval pride there is always an exception in favor of each officer's respective vessel. All, however, say that the fleet would be valueless in time of actual service unless with some very weak nation that is practically without a navy.

U. S. S. COLORADO, BAY OF FLORIDA, Feb. 18.

Com. Parker has fairly brought the fleet into a tolerable degree of proficiency, and the manoeuvres, heretofore dull and uninteresting from the wretched manner of their execution, are now a subject of considerable pleasure from the able manner in which the vessels are handled by their commanding and subordinate officers. The officers now know the relative merits of their vessels, and are able to move more in unison than heretofore, and the result is that when the fleet is in motion the effect is very fine. The arrival of the *Brooklyn* has enabled the Commodore to detach the little *Fortune*, which was nothing more than a marker, and the *Colorado* is now enabled to move without endangering the tug, which was always getting under the bows, to the constant apprehension of the frigate's officers.

Sunday, as is usual in the Navy, was a day of rest on the vessels forming the fleet. At 9 o'clock on Monday morning the fleet was again under way, the first order being "On the van division—form column of vessels abreast by divisions, in natural order." The next order was, "Form in close order," which simply lessened the distance between the vessels and the divisions. This manoeuvre having been satisfactorily executed, the flag-ship signaled "Forward into line—left." This manoeuvre was very fairly executed, and when the vessels were ranged at their regular distances they presented an imposing appearance. The flag-ship next signaled, "Form double echelon by divisions on second division." Then, "Form echelon of vessels from right of division." Then, "Echelon of vessels from the left of division." This practically ended these manoeuvres for the day, the flag-ship signalling to take "down top-gallant-mast," shortly after which the fleet came to anchor for the night. Much of the day was utilized in drilling landing parties.

On Tuesday morning the flag-ship signalled to send up top-gallant-masts and yards and to get under way at 9 o'clock. The manoeuvres of the day were not very striking, but by practice the fleet was enabled to execute them with a pleasing celerity.

The first order was on the van division—"Form columns of vessels abreast by divisions." An order to move by the right flank changed the course of the vessels and brought them eight points to the right, and the order to move by the left flank restored them to their original position. The order was given: "On the centre division—form column of vessels—right in front." To accomplish this, the right division steered ten points to the left, the centre division moved forward, and the left division steered eight points to the right. "From the centre of the fleet—Form double columns." To accomplish this manoeuvre the right wing left obliqued, and the left wing right obliqued, and the centre vessels moved forward. The next movement was to forward into line, which was accomplished by the two middle vessels pursuing their course, and the other vessels on their right and left obliquing and steaming rapidly in proportion to their distance from the centre, to gain their positions. By right flank was the next movement, followed by a left flank movement, which brought the exercises to a close for the day. To-day the movements have been "From columns of divisions, from right and centres of divisions, by right and left flanks."

#### THE MARINE COMPASS.

At the last regular meeting of the U. S. Naval Institute, held at the U. S. Naval Academy on the 13th inst., Commodore C. R. P. Rodgers presiding, a paper was read by Professor B. F. Greene, U. S. Navy, Superintendent of Compasses, entitled "Considerations relative to certain fundamental requirements of the marine compass, with special reference to the construction of the compass now used in the U. S. Navy."

The object of this paper, as partly implied in its title, was two-fold: first, to consider the theoretical principles which should control the construction of the marine compass; and secondly, to show wherein the practical conclusions deducible from those principles are likely to be satisfied by the present form of compass used in the U. S. Navy.

In the treatment of the first part of the subject, the three fundamental properties of the marine compass were recognized, to wit, *magnet-power*, *sensibility*, and *steadiness*, as essential to its reliable action and convenient use. Under the head of magnet-power, the relations of the motive and resisting forces, regarded as components in the expression of the moment of deflection of a compass card were pointed out; the equation of statical equilibrium deduced therefrom; while from the latter it was inferred that there exists an angle of set, whose value for a given compass card depended, in general, on the magnet-power of the card, the exterior directive force acting upon it, and the resistances to motion of the card. Whence it was inferred that, for the card to return exactly or very nearly to its previous position of rest, whenever deflected from it, it is necessary either that the moment of resistance be extremely small in comparison with the product of the magnet-power by the directive force, or that this product be extremely large in comparison with the moment of resistance. Reference was made to the fact, that the directive force, in different parts of the earth traversed by the navigator, varies from about one-half to about twice its mean value; while its variations on board ship, especially if iron-built, were often quite as large on different courses, even in the same locality. And consequently, if from developed defects of the compass, the moment of resistance should become unavoidably large; or, if the directive force on board should fall much below its mean value, even while the magnet-power of the card remained unimpaired, the angle of set might become very seriously appreciable. Hence the great importance, first, of an ample supply of magnet-power in the compass card, with not only enough for ordinary circumstances, but a surplus or reserve for extraordinary occasions of special requirement; and secondly, of as high degree of permanence in the magnetic state of the card, as it was possible to have, at least during the longest cruise of a ship. The development of magnet-power in a compass card was next considered; comprising a review of the process by which the most powerful single magnets are formed, and of the conditions for their most favorable distribution upon the compass card for the greatest magnet-power, consistently with a state of the greatest permanency. Finally, the several different methods by deflection, oscillation, and torsion for correctly estimating the magnet-power of a compass were pointed out, with their relative advantages in facility of use at sea.

Professor Greene next considered the sensibility of the compass; showing at the outset that the angle at set was to be regarded as the defect of sensibility. He then pointed out the two parts of the moment of resistance, consisting of the moments of friction at the pivot and of the resistance of the medium. It was shown that the defect of sensibility did not depend on the latter, however great that might be, even in a liquid medium, being wholly excluded by the law of this resistance; but that it did depend on the moment of friction. Hence the great importance, in order to preserve the highest degree of compass sensibility, of reducing the several elements of the frictional resistance to their smallest practicable limits, and of preserving this condition with the least allowable change under different physical circumstances.

The conditions of compass steadiness were then discussed; and, after noticing the two conditions, of elevating the point of card suspension and of distributing the non-concentric material of the card, so as to insure a sensible equality of the moments of inertia about all diameters of the card, the great advantages of the use of a liquid resisting medium were indicated; it being shown that this resistance was admirably adapted to the production of steadiness without impairing the sensibility of the compass. And not only this, but the further advantage, of the auxiliary condition of a buoyant card with a minimum pressure at the pivot, was strongly insisted on, as conducing to much greater steadiness, and as tending to the condition of a sensibly perfect sensibility, not only at the outset, but subsequently, from the proportionally small wear at the pivot bearings.

Upon the basis of the foregoing principles, Professor Greene next introduced the present Navy compass, and after indicating the chief points of its construction, reviewed its several characteristics. Its magnet-power, as compared with that of two other compasses of well known makers, was given. This, although quite favorable to the Navy compass, still suggested the question whether it had yet reached that degree of development to which it might be judiciously pushed. Again, it was shown that, with the extremely small pressure of the card of this compass at the pivot, (only about sixty grains at the mean temperature), and the proportionally small wear at the bearing surface, it satisfied in the highest degree the conditions of sensibility; and by a reference to the numerical results of some recent inspection tests, it was shown to be practically free from error in this respect, or was sensibly perfect in sensibility. Finally, the extraordinary steadiness of the Navy compass was referred to, in confirmation of the conditions previously stated to be favorable to the possession of this property.

During the reading of this paper the chair was occupied by Professor J. H. C. Coffin, U. S. Navy, Superintendent *Nautical Almanac*, who at its conclusion made some interesting remarks, alluding to the great improvement that had been effected in compasses since they had been made the subject of special scientific investigation, and referring to his own experience with the Navy compasses of thirty-five years ago, which were furnished to our ships from the chandler's shops of our various cities.

The thanks of the institute were tendered to Professor Greene for his interesting and valuable paper, and a paper for the next meeting, by Captain Jeffers, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, announced, after which the meeting adjourned.



# W. O. LINTHICUM, 174 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y., MERCHANT TAILOR & REPORTER OF FASHIONS.

From the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 31, 1874.

An enthusiasm for one's business or profession is not only admirable in itself but is the chief element of success, and it is that has given Mr. W. O. Linthicum, of 174 Fifth Avenue, New York, the distinction among tailors which secured for him the patronage of the Duke Alexis, as chief among his class. There is no college of tailors that we know of; if there were one Mr. Linthicum would, we doubt not, be chosen by acclamation to the presidency, or the chief professorship; for he is not only a good tailor himself, but is the cause of good tailoring in others, being the author of original systems for cutting published in book form, the editor of "Linthicum's Journal of New York Fashions," and the publisher of a great variety of patterns for coats, pants, and vests, which are furnished cut to measure or otherwise at a moderate price. Supplied with these officers at a distance from New York can make sure, wherever they are, of having their clothes made according to the most approved New York cut.

Exposition Universelle de 1867 a Paris. Le Jury International decerne une mention honorable a W. O. Linthicum (New York Etats Unis.) Agriculture et Industrie. Groupe IV. Class 35. Vetements. Paris, le 1er Juillet 1867. Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire General. P. Le Hay, Le Ministre Vice President de la Commission Imperiale. de l'Exposition.

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THE Infantry Tactics are now ready, the Cavalry  
Tactics will be ready March 14. By the terms of an  
agreement with the War Department, the publishers  
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officers of the Army at \$1.33 per volume, while they  
will charge all others \$3 per volume. The War De-  
partment has subscribed for 500 volumes of the tactics of  
each arm of service, and will supply them to companies  
and posts; but cannot supply each officer. The  
volume is bound with flexible cover, and clasp, and is  
of a size to be carried easily in the pocket. The infan-  
try will be bound in light-blue, the artillery in red, and  
the cavalry in orange—so that the color of binding will  
indicate the arm of service of each volume.

WE have received the advance sheets of the annual  
report of Dr. John M. Woodworth, Supervising Sur-  
geon U. S. Marine Hospital Service. It is a document  
of interest and value to the medical profession, and re-  
flects credit on its author for the fulness of its details,  
and the orderly method of their arrangement and pre-  
sentation. Moreover it shows that the service is man-  
aged with executive ability, and great efficiency and  
economy. The marine hospital service, it is well known,  
performs for the merchant marine an office analogous  
to that undertaken for the Army and Navy, by their  
respective Medical Departments. The aggregate of  
officers and crews of the 26,853 American vessels is in  
round numbers, 113,000 men. The monthly tax laid  
by law on these men defrays in large part the expense  
of the service, the deficiency being made up by Con-  
gress. The receipts of hospital-dues collected at 127  
different customs-districts amounted last year to \$535,-  
845.95. Hospital relief to the extent of 421,375 days  
was furnished to 13,529 seamen in 91 customs-districts.  
During the two years ended June 30, 1873, in which  
the supervising surgeon has had charge of the service,  
the manner of conducting the business has been radi-  
cally changed in the department, in the hospitals, and  
in the custom-houses. Comparing the average figures  
for these two years with the corresponding figures for  
the year ended June 30, 1871—and under the operation  
of the same act, but before the appointment of a super-  
vising surgeon—it will be found that the result of these  
changes has been: To increase the number of customs-  
districts in which hospital-relief is furnished nearly 27  
per cent.; to reduce the average daily per capita cost  
of such relief about 20 per cent.; to increase the collec-  
tion of hospital-dues 16 per cent.; to reduce the total  
cost of the service 9.4 per cent.; to reduce the net cost  
to the Government over 51 per cent.; and, as a conse-  
quence, to diminish the amount of the deficiency ap-  
propriation for the current year to only 40 per cent. of  
that of 1871.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Office, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

## ADMIRAL PORTER'S REPORT ON MONITORS AND TORPEDOES.

THE following particulars of the rifle practice at  
Finspong, in Sweden, with pointed chilled cast iron  
projectiles of 9 inches diameter against laminated  
armor of 12 inch thickness, adverted to in the JOURNAL  
on a former occasion, demand careful consideration  
before a correct judgment can be formed of the merits  
of Admiral PORTER's report. The targets employed  
at Finspong were composed of six thicknesses of two  
inch plates, of the best Swedish iron, bolted together as  
in the monitor turrets. The targets were supported by  
vertical posts let into the ground, no wood backing be-  
ing employed, in order that turret walls might be  
correctly represented by the laminated targets. Twelve  
feet behind the target, a wooden bulwark,  
three feet thick, was erected, resting against a bank of  
earth. The result of the practice may be briefly  
stated: When firing at a distance of 200 yards, each  
shot penetrated the 12 inch target, the wooden bulk-  
head and some eight feet of earth. Apart from the  
great penetrating power of the projectiles against the  
laminated armor, thus established, fragments of broken  
plates and armor bolts, weighing from 300 to 500  
pounds, were detached at each shot, and spread over  
the ground behind the target. It will be evident,  
therefore, that a monitor's entire turret crew might be  
destroyed by a single well directed shot, especially  
since the six thicknesses of two inch plates composing  
the Swedish targets, presents a far stronger structure  
than the monitor turrets composed, as they are, of  
eleven one inch thick plates. It is surprising that in  
the face of such facts Admiral PORTER, while advising  
the Navy Department to expend the large amount of  
\$180,000 on each monitor, should have omitted to re-  
commend the substitution of solid for laminated armor  
—an omission which at present places the country in  
an absolutely defenceless state, against even minor  
naval powers possessing iron clad vessels armed with  
rifle ordnance. What reason can Admiral PORTER  
assign, it will be asked, for ignoring the important fact  
known to the youngest officer in the service, that the  
rifled guns carried by the iron clads of our maritime  
rivals, are capable of sending their pointed projectiles  
through our monitor turrets with the fearful results be-  
fore adverted to? Regarding Admiral PORTER's estimate,  
persons acquainted with the subject wonder how the  
Admiral can expend \$180,000 on a monitor of the  
Passaic class, without reconstructing the turret and  
side armor with solid plates. The weight of the pre-  
sent light plating composing the turret and side armor  
of monitors of the class mentioned, scarcely reaches  
625,000 pounds; hence if the liberal price of 18 cents  
per pound be allowed for solid plating, it will be found  
that \$112,000 will suffice for applying such plating of  
an aggregate thickness equal to the old laminated  
armor, \$68,000 would still be left, out of the estimated  
\$180,000—an amount, it would seem, sufficiently large  
to be expended on vessels of such light and perishable  
hulls as the monitors, built during a national crisis.  
Referring to the repairs of the monitors Admiral  
PORTER says in his report: "Those that have been re-  
constructed on the plan I recommended are excellent  
vessels." The country will be anxious to learn where-  
in that excellence consists. Does the Admiral call  
that an excellent vessel whose guns and gunners are  
protected by a laminated structure which may be rid-  
dled by projectiles fired from rifle guns of very moder-  
ate calibre?

Let us now briefly consider that part of Admiral  
PORTER's report which relates to torpedoes. Well in-  
formed professional persons view with alarm the  
unqualified recommendation of certain means of attack,  
the inherent defects of which are palpable. The  
adoption of the boom-torpedo in our Navy, now so  
prominently brought before the nation in connection  
with the naval evolutions at Key West, has directed  
general attention to the significant fact that; while high  
expectations have been raised by the loud talk in cer-  
tain quarters about torpedoes as an irresistible auxiliary  
in case we should be involved in a maritime war, the  
fact is now patent to all observers that the plan which  
has been adopted is, to say the least, of doubtful  
utility. The public, in perusing the accounts of the  
great naval drill, has learnt with amazement that we  
possess nothing better, as a means of attack, than a  
boom suspended over the ship's side by ropes and

tackle, with a powder bag at the end, to be poked  
under the enemy's hull—we might add, with his per-  
mission. The published accounts of the great success  
of this new system of naval attack also conveys the dis-  
couraging information that the representative of an  
enemy's ship, on the occasion, was not an object in  
motion, but simply a floating target; and that our  
attacking ships were limited to a speed of four miles an  
hour in approaching the supposed antagonist. In  
order to show the inutility of the whole thing, let us  
suppose that, in place of the non-resisting floating  
target, an enemy's ship in motion had been encoun-  
tered, which, instead of waiting until the assailant,  
creeping at the rate of four miles an hour, had come  
near enough to be enabled to thrust his powder bag  
under the hull, had fired a broadside of grape, at shot  
range, against the boom with its ropes and tackle—not  
to mention the crew handling the frail and complex  
gear—what would have happened? But we need not  
discuss the subject further; our intelligent naval offi-  
cers understand, better than we can point out, that the  
boom torpedo, arranged and handled as practised dur-  
ing the naval evolutions at Key West, will be of little  
use in actual warfare.

Before dismissing the subject we cannot refrain from  
adverting to Admiral PORTER's silence respecting Cap-  
tain ERICSSON's movable torpedo, which we have taken  
considerable pains to investigate and lay before our  
readers. Had Admiral PORTER, in common with some  
other prominent naval commanders, advocated attack  
at long range, the Navy Department might be per-  
suaded that the Admiral had good reasons for abstain-  
ing from mentioning the tubular cable torpedo system;  
but since he deems it practicable to attack an enemy's  
ship at a distance of a few yards, we think that in a  
report containing professional advice to the Secretary  
of the Navy the new system was entitled to serious  
consideration.

## CASUALTIES OF THE NAVAL SERVICE.

A REVIEW of the casualties in the Navy during the  
past year presents sad, yet not uninteresting facts.  
The resignations, deaths and dismissals, which have  
been announced in the columns of the JOURNAL, as  
they occurred from time to time, and which silently  
but surely wrought such changes in the personnel of  
the service, will be carefully read from our list pub-  
lished elsewhere, or from the new Navy Register when  
issued, and cannot fail to revive many memories of the  
past. This will be particularly the case when the eye  
rests on the death column. When these announce-  
ments were made one by one, from week to week, their  
number could not be realized. It is only when the  
complete list of all is placed before us, and we read  
the name of one and then of another, until the end is  
reached, that we are sensible of the havoc that death  
has made; that we are forcibly reminded of the sterling  
qualities of those who were once our associates, our  
comrades, our friends, and are doubly assured that  
their names will never again appear on the Navy list.  
The fifty, whom we will hereafter look for in vain,  
number among them many who have been particularly  
conspicuous on the bright pages of our naval history.  
Death has appeared in almost every rank—among the  
active and among the retired—has struck down the  
warrior who had seen his full period of useful, honor-  
able, and heroic service; the middle-aged, in the prime  
of manhood, abounding in professional knowledge,  
experience and courage; and the youth just entering  
upon his career, overflowing with hope and expecta-  
tion. Twenty-seven on the active list and twenty-  
three on the retired list, thirty line officers and twenty  
staff-officers, number the proportion in those respective  
spheres. Two rear-admirals, eight commodores, three  
captains, two commanders, three lieutenant-command-  
ers, two lieutenants, two masters, two midshipmen, one  
medical-director, two surgeons, two passed assistant-  
surgeons, one assistant-surgeon, one paymaster, two  
passed assistant-paymasters, two chief engineers, one  
first assistant and two second assistant-engineers, one  
chaplain, three boatswains, three gunners, two carpen-  
ters, one sailmaker and one civil engineer is the list in  
detail.

Rear-Admirals MONTGOMERY and WINSLOW, two  
familiar names which head the list in point of rank, have  
both left an indelible record of meritorious service ren-  
dered their country. The former, Rear-Admiral MONT-  
GOMERY, entered the Navy at the opening of one of its  
most brilliant eras, and was one of the few whom in  
late years we could point out as of the war of 1812. His  
service on the Lakes, in the attacks on Kingston, in  
cutting out the *Royal George*, in the capture of York,  
in the assault on Mackinaw, and in PERRY's victory,  
gloriously associated him with the second war for inde-  
pendence. His participation in captures in the Medi-



terranean honorably connected him with the Algerine war; his taking possession of, and establishing the flag of the United States at San Francisco and other points on the Western coast, his command of the Military Department of the North and blockade of Mazatlan and other ports gave him a name in the Mexican war. A command in the Pacific during the late struggle afforded him no opportunity of conspicuous participation in its results. The latter, Rear-Admiral WINSLOW, appeared on the stage of life as the former, Rear-Admiral MONTGOMERY, was entering his naval career. His first service in actual defence of the flag was against Tobasco, in 1846, and in other operations of the Mexican war; his next in the movements and successes of the Mississippi flotilla; his chef d'arme, the destruction of the *Alabama*. The latter, of itself, secured him an imperishable name and a lasting fame.

Commodore JOHN H. AULICK, a contemporary of MONTGOMERY, who went from the merchant to the naval service when the flag on the high seas needed brave defenders, was another of the old Navy whose death makes one less in the number of those who were actors and participants in the brilliant sea combats of the war of 1812. An officer of the *Enterprise*, he was one of those who shared in the honors of that vessel's victory over the *Boxer*, and in a nation's recognition of it. He was one of the prize-officers transferred to the *Boxer*, and subsequently, when attempting to reach a port of the United States, in another capture made by the *Enterprise*, was taken prisoner, and remained so until the close of the war. Another, Commodore WILLIAM JAMESON, whose name is on the list, although not in active or actual service for many years past, was associated with one of the most prominent victories of the war of 1812—the capture of the *Macedonian* by the *United States*, in which latter vessel he was a midshipman. We find also on the list the names of Commodore W. K. LATIMER, who served bravely during the war of 1812; Commodore WILLIAM SMITH, who was prominent in the capture of Tobasco, commanded the *Levant* in the destruction of the Barrier Forts in China, and served with distinction during the rebellion; Commodore J. P. GILLIS, who led the *Decatur's* boats in the capture of the defences on the Tusan, participated in the expedition against Hatteras and Hilton Head, and was senior officer of the second division at Mobile; Commodore MCKINSEY, who shared in the victory at Port Hudson and others on the Mississippi; and Commodores WATSON and GLENDY, both gallant officers, who meritoriously served in the Mexican war.

To refer by name and particularize the services of others on the list would too far protract this article. Among them are the names of many, both of the line and staff, who, although but a brief time in the service compared with those above mentioned, won distinction and honor in their profession. There are few who were not known to the service from some gallant and meritorious action—some sterling quality or marked professional ability which would afford a theme of deep interest worthy of an able pen.

THE report of Captain EDWARD SIMPSON and Lieutenant-Commander J. D. MARVIN, U. S. Navy, on "a naval mission to Europe especially devoted to the material and construction of artillery," issued by the Government Printing Office, Washington, in two volumes, is a work chiefly made up of the reports and experiments of the English, French, German, and other foreign Governments. It is very handsomely printed, with large clear type and ample margins.

As the torpedo is at this time by far the most interesting matter connected with naval material, we searched through these volumes to see what they contained on the subject. After leaving the description of submarine mines, misnamed torpedoes—being the instrument advocated by Major ANNOT, of the Torpedo Station at Willet's Point, for the defence of harbors—we come to the "Whitehead torpedo." Of this the report says: "No accurate description can be given, as its mechanism is known only to a few officers of the English service, to whom the secret was confided when purchased by the government." We suspected, several years ago, when this contrivance was brought out shrouded in great mystery, and when it was captivating many naval officers, who saw it "actually go under water," that it was scarcely more than a mechanical toy. The business was managed so adroitly that several foreign governments paid roundly for the possession of the "secret." It is said that, although having the secret, none of the governments who paid for it have been able to construct torpedoes on this plan that will perform their functions satisfactorily. We don't know whether our Navy Department has invested in this contrivance, but we are pretty sure it came very

near doing so. Last week we published a full description of the Whitehead torpedo, with an account of the fatal accident caused by the explosion of its air reservoir, under a pressure of some 1,000 pounds per square inch—a pressure which, we need scarcely repeat, is necessary to make the torpedo operate for even a moderate period. We believe that this description will make an end of this contrivance in the estimation of all practical men.

We next come to the Harvey torpedo, adopted in the English navy "for service at sea," whatever that may be. The grounds on which this is recommended seem to us to be somewhat singular to be advanced by scientific officers like the authors of this report. The report says: "The rope fittings, buoys, etc., commend it to a sailor as something which he can thoroughly understand, and in the use of which he can make himself proficient." Surely, the scientific instruction of the Naval Academy ought to make officers, at least able to comprehend any instrument fit to be used in naval warfare. The time has not long passed since rope breechings, wooden gun carriages, and other antediluvian fixtures commended themselves in the same manner. The report further says: "To do efficient service with the torpedo, it is indispensable that the vessel using it should have great speed," and that "the fast tugs in New York Harbor would, in case of emergency, form a formidable fleet of torpedo boats to operate the Harvey for the defence of a harbor." There are not three tugs in New York harbor which can steam eleven knots, and not one whose life could not be ended by a 42-pound shot.

Now follows a description of a torpedo, the invention of G. W. RENDEL, a member, we believe, of the Royal Society—heaven save the mark! This eminent inventor evidently "smelt a rat" when the trials of the Whitehead were noised abroad some years since; and his torpedo is simply an attempt to make a contrivance that will do what that instrument did. To show naval engineers how little practical knowledge a Fellow of the Royal Society may possess, we give the following extract from his patent office specification, describing the mode of propulsion. It says: "This is effected by attaching to the projecting head of the piston-rod a cross-head or frame containing one or more flaps or valves, which close for the propelling stroke, and open for the return stroke." It is, in short, the duck's-foot paddle which has ruined so many inventors. The report says the "plan proposed by Mr. RENDEL commends itself as feasible."

We leave this subject of torpedoes with the remark that the less our Government has to do with any of the movable torpedoes described in the report, the better it will be both for our defence and the Treasury.

On the subject of foreign artillery, its fabrication and power, gunpowder, dynamites, and other explosives, these two volumes contain a great amount of exceedingly interesting information. And in relation to the subject of armor and its resisting power, the results of a vast quantity of experiments are recorded. The two officers compiling the work have displayed unusual industry and comprehension of the value of collecting all the data possible in relation to these subjects, and have furnished us with a work of standard value. We wish, however, they had added an index.

THE Military Committee of the House has not yet perfected its Army bill; but enough is known of its proceedings to indicate that radical measures for reduction have found with the Committee a favor which it is to be hoped, will not be shared by the House itself and the Senate. The prominent features of the bill at last accounts were the reduction of the number of infantry regiments from 25 to 20; artillery from 5 to 4; cavalry from 10 to 8. The total number of enlisted men is fixed, as provided in the pending Army Appropriation Bill, at 25,000. Officers rendered supernumerary by the consolidation of regiments are not to be mustered out, but are to be retained in service and absorbed into the remaining regiments as vacancies occur; and to facilitate the process of absorption a premium of a year's full pay is offered to all officers who resign. Thus far the bill only seeks to effect a reduction of force according to the method followed when the Army was cut down in 1870. In the provisions relating to the Staff-corps, however, an entirely new line of legislation is proposed. Instead of increasing the strength of these corps and allowing promotion in them, as urgently recommended by their chiefs, the bill contemplates their gradual extinction, and seeks to hasten the process by offering to their officers the same inducement to resign held out to officers of the line. The intention of the Committee appears to be to substitute the Prussian Staff system for our own, which is copied chiefly from that of Great Britain. Under the

Prussian system, as is well known, the staff is recruited by detail from the officers of the line who display marked ability, and who are returned to their regiments after a certain period of staff duty. These are undoubtedly the leading features of the bill as so far matured, but it may yet be greatly changed before it is finally reported to the House. We shall receive an early copy of the completed bill, and must defer until then anything like thorough criticism of it. It is safe to say, however, that a measure proposing changes so radical, even in a Congress so economical (especially so far as the Army is concerned) as this, will not become law without provoking long discussion.

THE act of April 21, 1864, entitled an act to amend an act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the Navy, approved July 16, 1863, so far as it pertains to the examination of officers for promotion, seems to be qualified for sorely vexing and annoying officers seeking a higher grade, and it is only recently that its force and scope are becoming known or realized. Officers may be promoted and may not be promoted under it; officers may be retired and may not be retired under it. So it goes, cutting and hedging all ways. One is advanced, another is retired, and a third remains statu quo. It is certainly a convenient specimen of legislation. As far as we can digest it, it is about this: 1. Officers must be examined physically and professionally. 2. They must be examined in person if required. 3. They must pass both examinations to be entitled to promotion. 4. They must be retired if they do not pass both examinations. 5. Whether they pass or do not pass, the Executive can approve or disapprove. 6. An approval promotes or retires them. 7. A disapproval cannot promote, but does not retire them; it is the order "as you were!" And so under this pliable act, we have officers thrown out of their date, officers of admitted qualifications on the retired list, officers reported not qualified for promotion on the active list, officers entitled to promotion kept from it. The power of the Executive to approve or disapprove the findings of the Examining Board after all is almost the law itself. The law says all officers whose cases shall have been acted upon by the examining or retiring boards, who shall not be recommended for promotion "shall be placed on the retired list." It also says the finding of the board shall be presented to the President for approval or disapproval. What is the effect of disapproval? The law is apparently mandatory both as to promotion and retirement, but executive action controls it. If disapproval can prevent retirement why cannot it accomplish promotion? If approval can secure promotion why cannot disapproval prevent it? If this approving power amounts to anything at all, it is capable of doing anything under this law—promoting, retiring, preventing retirement, preventing promotion, and keeping an officer statu quo that is in the way of the advancement of others. But we are getting so mixed up in the interminable labyrinth of constructions of which this act is admissible that some sea-lawyer will have to extricate us. But before taking leave we will say that this law possesses another feature; cases can be reconsidered and reviewed, and if an officer is not qualified on one examination he may be on another.

THE "Official Army Register" for 1874, which has just made its appearance from the Adjutant-General's office, contains, in addition to the usual information, a synopsis in separate columns of the military history of each officer who served in the Volunteer service, this feature having been inserted by the direction of Secretary BELKNAP. The register shows a reduction of one in the number of brigadier-generals, one, General COOKE, having been retired, and another, General CANBY, killed, and only one officer, General CROOKE, having been appointed. In the Adjutant-General's Department, the promotion of Captain E. R. PLATT from the 2nd artillery to the rank of major on the Assistant Adjutant-General's List, increases the number from 10 to 11 on this list. Major A. B. GARDNER fills the vacancy of Judge Advocate occasioned by the death of DE WITT CLINTON. ALEX. MONTGOMERY and TREDWELL MOORE having been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-col. and deputy quartermaster-general, Major J. D. BINGHAM moves to the head of the quartermasters. The Medical corps has lost two by death and three by resignation; the Pay Department four by death and two by resignation; the Engineers one each by death and resignation, and the Ordnance three by resignation. The total casualties in the Army amount for the year to one hundred and six—forty-eight resignations, forty-six deaths, six dismissals and six cashiered.

CAPTAIN RAYMOND, and Lieutenants Bass and Tillman, of the U. S. Army, have been detailed for duty connected with the Transit of Venus expeditions.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## THE CADET SONG.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Your paper of the 28th ultimo contains a Cadet Song, furnished you by "Regular," of Fort San Carlos de Barrancas, Florida. I send you for the second time a corrected copy of the same: as you will perceive it was written by Mrs. Smith, wife of Captain F. A. Smith, of the Corps of the Engineers, for the graduating class of 1847. There is an incorrect version of the song, credited to the class of 1848, in the "West Point Scrap Book," by Lieutenant O. E. Wood.

The song was arranged to music by Cadet Daniel Mayo Bettzhovver, and the old barracks used to ring to its melody early in the spring of 1847, and it continued to be popular for many years thereafter.

Bettzhovver entered the 1st Artillery, and served in the Army until 1853, when he resigned. He afterwards became Professor of Mathematics in Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmitsburg, Maryland, which position he left to join in the rebellion of 1861-66. He rose in the Confederacy to the grade of colonel, and died Nov. 1, 1870, at Mobile. He was an exquisite performer on the violin, and "the concord of sweet sounds" which responded to his magical touch delighted all who ever heard him, and will long be remembered by his comrades, friends and associates. An excellent critic once said that the sole difference between his music and that of Ole Bull was the same as that between the representation of a character of Shakespeare by an eminent actor, and the reading of the same by a gentleman of taste and culture, who had made a study of it.

## NOUS NOUS SOUTENONS.

## A SONG.

Dedicated to the Graduating Class of the United States Military Academy, of the year 1847.

BY MRS. CAPTAIN F. A. SMITH, CORPS ENG.

Hurrah! for the merry bright month of June!  
That opens a life so new;  
When we doff the cadet, and don the brevet,  
And change the grey for the blue.

This world we may find a rough, hard world,  
As we travel its mazes through;  
But with right stout hearts we will play our parts,  
When we change the grey for the blue.

To the struggles of youth, to the mimic of war,  
To our sports, to our follies, adieu!  
We are now for the strife in the battle of life—  
We must change the grey for the blue.

Some will be bound for far Oregon's shore,  
And some to the famed Vera Cruz;  
We'll see Matamoros, and the fair senoras—  
Tho' not as the greys, but the blues.

Where the bugles are calling on Mexico's plains,  
May we all to our colors prove true;  
Be cool and be steady, with "Old Rough and Ready,"  
Nor tarnish the grey, nor the blue.

The hero of Lundy again takes the field,  
The scenes of his youth to renew;  
Let it be our first pride to stand by his side,  
And prove that the greys are true blue.

\*With Niagara's hero—the brave General Scott,  
The stout-hearted soldier, and true,  
We will triumph in victory, or fall in its arms,  
Lamented by grey and by blue.

Tho' broken the tie that hath bound us awhile,  
Fate ne'er shall discover the few,  
Of a true-hearted band, who, linked hand in hand,  
Changed together the grey for the blue.

The grey of the morning is warmed by the sun,  
To the azure of noon's bright hue;  
As the morn of our time ripens fast to its prime,  
When we change the grey for the blue.

True, clouds may arise to o'ershadow our skies,  
But the sunbeams will still burst thro'  
And with crimson and gold touch each silvery fold,  
As they blend the grey with the blue.

\* Composed by Cadet Daniel M. Bettzhovver, the preceding verse afterwards written by Mrs. F. A. Smith. Arranged to music by Cadet D. M. B.

## KEEP THE ENLISTED MEN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: There are many officers of the line and staff of the Army who would gladly do without half of their pay while the Government is impecunious rather than see the enlisted men reduced in number. In this State the lives and property of many citizens are in our charge. We are now too weak to defend all of the settlements in Nebraska, and, consequently, you must not be astonished if you hear of the butchery of women and children. The condition of affairs will be worse if the Army is deprived of the services of seven thousand enlisted men. If the Government cannot support the Army as now organized, let Congress muster out officers—reduce the pay of officers and increase the number of soldiers.

STAFF AND LINE.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, February 15, 1874.

## ARMY REDUCTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: If my memory serves me aright, the last reduction of the Army began in 1869, and was consummated in 1870. By that reduction I lost five years in rank, and naturally felt very sick and a little disgusted. Now another reduction is proposed, and I view the prospect with amazement, I have only one life and I do not see

how I can stand two reductions. I find that my tenure of office is no more certain than the commission of an Indian agent, or that of any other political office or appointment controlled by the party in power. There is this difference however. A commission in the U. S. Army we fondly suppose to be for life, and hence there is every inducement for a man to be honest and faithful in the discharge of his duties. An Indian agent, upon the contrary, knows that his days are numbered, and the result is that he piously swindles the Government and the Indians under his charge from the start. General Crook, in his report of Army operations in the Department of Arizona, suggests the cause of much of the trouble experienced by the Government in dealing with the Indians, and illustrates by a case in point. I quote:

"In large bodies of Indians used to indulging their savage propensities, without check, disturbances must necessarily occur, but when it is also considered that surrounding all such bodies are also flocks of human vultures wrangling over the patronage to be bestowed, and who, in their greed, do not hesitate at any deed, the complications arising can be imagined. . . . The agent of the Indian Department did not hesitate to sell, in large quantities, the stores entrusted to him. Beef cattle, in reality, weighing but three hundred (300) pounds each, were issued to the Indians upon scales that made them weigh the unprecedented weight of thirteen hundred (1,300) and odd pounds each. Had it not been for the interference of the commanding officer of the post, which interference was so strongly denounced by the officers of the Indian Department on duty, another Modoc affair would probably have been enacted, with the difference that, in this case, the number of warriors, equal to any in the world, would have been two hundred (200) instead of sixty."

Does the government really desire to be economical? Then what an opening is here, and more, what a saving would be effected by turning over the entire control of the Indians to the military authorities. A multiplicity of instances could be cited of men, paltry agents, who have grown wealthy in two or three years, upon salaries of \$1,500 per annum.

But I am wandering from my subject. After twelve years service in the regular and volunteer force, I find myself still a first Lieutenant. Not a great deal of rank for so long a period of service. Pay \$1,500. Just the salary of an Indian agent. Twenty per cent. increase for length of service makes a grand total of \$1,800 per annum, or \$150 per month. I have taken considerable pride in my profession, and have labored sedulously to perform all my duties intelligently. Take from me the prospect of promotion—dim reduction into my ears year after year—make me dread each meeting of Congress, cause me to beware the Ides of March, and what scope is left my ambition. An officer then will simply remain, because unfortunately the force of circumstances compels him to—for instance, a large family for whom he has to supply bread and butter or some other incidents of life—and not from any pride or ardor felt in the profession. If the Army must be reduced again, why not at once offer an inducement for officers to surrender their commissions—say two years pay, and let us go and seek our fortunes in some walk of life where our living will not depend upon the whim of any Congressman. Two years pay is all weak. This will give us enough to subsist on until such time as we can get a start in some other business. I know of many officers who will accept the offer, and the government can, by this means, get rid of many old and valuable servants forever.

QUINT.

FORT SHAW, M. T., Feb. 3, 1874.

## OFFICERS' SAVINGS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your issue of Nov. 15, 1873, I noticed a very excellent, and to those for whose consolation it was written, a very comforting editorial under the heading of "Officers' Savings." To us, who to use the technical term, are "outside of business," and who, with the exception of an occasional brief respite, spend the greater portion of our active lives in and beyond the circumference of the outer circle of civilization, on distant frontiers, and consequently on account of our remoteness from, and the uncertainty of communication with, the great business centres are unable to keep posted upon the uncertain movements of the stock and money markets, or to keep ourselves informed on the subject of investments, the question of the surest and safest, and at the same time the most profitable investment for our meagre savings—when we are fortunate enough to have anything saved—is an all important one.

There are not a few amongst us who by practising the most rigid economy extending through a long series of years, have been able to save a small percentage of their pay, and have sought to provide for the wants of dependent families, in case of accident to themselves, or to smooth the asperities of the declining years of a rough and eventful life, by attempting to deal with the, to them, "unknown quantities," which are displayed upon the bulletin boards of the stock exchange. And yet how few are those who, to use a harmless old expression, have not "come out at the little end of the horn," shorn of both money and courage, and with only their economy and experience for their pains. Probably the greater number of the officers of both services, who have others dependent upon them, or who are approaching the zenith of life, could and would save a small sum nearly every year if there was some safe and systematic way provided for them of investing such savings so that they might rest assured that by no trick of the money market or turn of the wheel of fortune, they could have their small savings and fond expectations swept away by the same sudden blow from the remorseless hand of Dame Fortune—some sure means by which they would realize a certain and reasonable percentage on their accumulated savings, and both principle and interest be safe beyond perad-

venture. Should not the government provide such a system for her Army and Navy officers, that class of public servants, who passing their lives in the service of their country are ever ready and not unfrequently called upon to lay them down in her defence, but who are debarred by the requirements of their profession, from participating in the more peaceful but quite as busy and active scenes which surround those who pass their lives in the struggle for wealth and its consequent power? If we reap none of the rewards of the successful business man, it is nevertheless rather poor consolation to have it said of us that we run none of the risks incident to commercial life. After passing through all the dangers, enduring all the abrupt and extreme changes of climate and the hardships and severe deprivations of Army life for a long series of years, it is rather cold comfort to him who has just been retired, to think that for a sum barely sufficient for the support of himself and family, he has given all the working days of his life, and more than this, he has given his health and all else that he had worth giving.

The system of deposits for the savings of enlisted men, established by the act of May 15, 1872, has been found to work admirably. A system similar in its workings might, and should, be established for the benefit of the commissioned officers, so as to allow an officer to make deposits at any time, with any paymaster, the rate of interest being established at six per cent. Whenever an officer makes a deposit with a paymaster, let the same be entered in the officer's official check book by the paymaster, he reporting his action to the paymaster-general, and the latter sending the officer, by return mail, a receipt for the amount deposited. The amount which an officer could deposit might be limited, in the aggregate, to say \$1,000, which is a sum large enough to be profitably invested or used in any way which the officer concerned sees fit. After the total of an officer's deposits amounts to \$1,000, they might be convertible into Government bonds by the paymaster-general at the request of the officer. The minimum amount which could be deposited at any one time might be limited at \$50. Whenever an officer wished to withdraw any portion, or the whole, of the amount deposited, let him signify his desire to the paymaster-general, who would send him an order for the amount on the nearest paymaster, or any other whom the applicant might designate. It is unnecessary to enter further into the details of the system, as they could all be arranged very readily. For my own part, I see no objection to such a system, except that it might be objected to by the Pay Department, as it might give a little extra work to paymasters. By such a law the Government would soon have the handling of many thousands of dollars, at a very moderate rate of interest, and with no possible chance of loss to itself. A great deal of trouble and anxiety would thus be saved to officers, and a positive blessing conferred upon them.

It is sincerely to be hoped that some officer, who is fortunate enough to get the ear of a Congressman, will suggest some bill of this kind, and that the same may become a law.

GUIDON.

## ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CAVALRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: After the rather remarkable letter from Colonel Brackett which appeared in your columns of the 7th inst., upon English and American cavalry, it may seem unnecessary to those who possess a fair knowledge of the horsemanship of both countries to make any reply thereto.

Colonel Brackett makes such rash and sweeping assertions as to convince me that his experience has been confined solely to this side of the Atlantic.

Not content with leaving the question out between the two cavalry services, Colonel Brackett takes a broader issue and assumes not only that our cavalry is superior, but that Americans generally are better riders than the English, who, he says, "cannot compare with Americans in a knowledge of horsemanship, and it ought not to be expected."

National pride is a pardonable vanity, and Colonel Brackett is quite right in claiming for our cavalry all the honor they are justly entitled to; but he should be equally ready in yielding to the English or any other nationality, such merit as they have fairly won, and such as is patent to all the world.

Well might Colonel Denison wonder where Colonel Brackett received his historical education, when Colonel Brackett asserts that the English cavalry "are universally whipped whenever they go into battle." As Colonel Brackett has but lately been consulting his authorities, why not inform the ignorant of a few of the battles in which they were universally whipped. But nothing can be surprising which comes from the pen of Colonel Brackett, when he instances the failure of the heroic charge of the light brigade in a spirit of detraction of the character of the British cavalry soldier! If the feat performed by that brigade stamped its members as poor cavalry, so also was that grand old guard which disappeared forever at Waterloo—a poor infantry.

If the British cavalry are a "helpless body of men," and the Crimean war shows that they have not degenerated from what they were in the days of Cromwell's Ironsides, then Colonel Brackett must admit that for cavalry in that unfortunate condition, they did tolerate service at Blenheim, Ramillies, Quatre Bras, Waterloo, and Salamanca and other places on the Spanish peninsula. The Royal Dragoons, Enniskillins, and Scots Greys, "big men on big horses," presented a helpless spectacle on the 18th of June, 1815, when they were seen hurling the cuirassiers before them, riding down and through masses of infantry into the French lines, saving the gunners and horses there! So helpless were they, indeed, that one man who saw them expressed his sentiments in admiration; that man was Napoleon, who had seen some few cavalry charges in his day.

Colonel Brackett refers to the testimony of Welling-



ton, General Sir C. J. Napier and others as to the inefficiency of the British cavalry. We all know Wellington's character, the Iron Duke, an arbitrary, exacting man, who strove to be just, but was at times singularly unjust; a general who punished light offences with a severity that crimes only merited if the traditions of the British soldier are true. Lord Wellington characterized the men with whom he marched and fought from Lisbon to Toulouse, as "detestable for everything but fighting," "a band of vagrants;" and by Colonel Brackett's process of reasoning we are to conclude therefore that that Army was a poor one.

The quotation which Colonel Brackett gives from General Napier, is the concluding portion of a paragraph devoted wholly to the hussars for their extravagance and finery in dress, and when General Napier mentions a British cavalry regiment he evidently means not a British cavalry regiment in general, but a British cavalry regiment of hussars in particular, and the same remark would apply with equal force to any body of men, Americans, French, etc., under similar circumstances.

That Captain Nolan had not such great contempt for the British cavalry soldier will be seen in the following quotation from his work: "They were superior (the British cavalry) to that of most nations in the headlong courage of the men, the quality of the horses and equipment, but unfortunately inferior in tactics. The published despatches of our greatest commander bear too frequent testimony to the fact that our officers neglected to provide reserves when they charged, or to take other necessary precautions, the want of which entailed occasional defeat upon our troops, in spite of the determined bravery which they displayed upon all occasions." The italics are mine.

Does Colonel Brackett forget that under our "old system" very many of our best riders were natives of the British Isles, and that many of them are to-day officers in our Army?

Colonel Brackett lays great stress upon the "bumping" in the saddle. I for one have a great desire to know which British cavalry regiment teaches "bumping" in the sense that Colonel Brackett uses.

Professing myself to have seen some horsemanship in England as well as the United States, I confess that my observations compel me to come to a different conclusion from that of Colonel Brackett, in reference to civilian horsemanship. It is true that the mass of the people in the British Isles are not good riders, from the simple fact that they are chiefly occupied in work without the means or inclination to ride; but comparing the large class who own horses there, with that in our own best settled and populated States, frequency of riding and superiority of horsemanship, are decidedly on the side of the British. In England, in the country, the rule is to ride on horseback; with us, it's the buggy, wagon, etc. When Young England first gets his horse he puts a saddle on his back and rides; Young America hitches his to his jumper, cutter, etc., and rides in that way. Outside of the Western States, some Southern States and the Army, and those who have been in the Army, we have not as a rule any good riders; while in the British Islands all as a rule are good riders.

But what more need be said on this subject, when an author says that the horse is regarded as a "savage beast," in a country where it has been domesticated for centuries and brought to its greatest perfection, the land of steeple chases, fox hunters and racers, the country where the laws protect it from brutality, and men are educated in colleges to succor it in sickness!

One piece of pleasing information I gather from Colonel Brackett's letters, that is that Colonel Brackett some time ago published a book called the "History of the United States Cavalry," at the house of Harper and Brothers, in New York City.

FAIR PLAY.  
FORT MCKAVETT, TEXAS, Feb. 19, 1874.

#### NEW ARMY REGULATIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The editorial in the JOURNAL of the 14th inst., on the new regulations for the Army, covers a great deal of ground on subjects of vital importance to all branches of the service. To discuss fully all the points you present would require much time and labor, and more space than the JOURNAL would probably be willing to spare. Yet as you consider that in certain respects the proposed regulations are inconsistent with existing laws, and promise to take up other points "equally deserving of criticism," it will not perhaps be out of place to examine the grounds on which you base your conclusions, and to ascertain to what extent these regulations are fairly obnoxious to your censure.

And first allow me to say that I think you make one or two assumptions of a nature likely to bias the judgment of some of your readers which affect seriously the value of your arguments, and which, although you may have reasonable grounds for them, appear to be too broadly stated, and are therefore, so far, erroneous. One is, that for these regulations a board is to be held mainly, if not wholly, responsible. The Secretary of War was directed by a resolution of Congress to prepare a system of general regulations which, when approved by Congress, were to remain in force until altered or revoked by the same authority, and with the proviso that they shall not be inconsistent with the "laws of the United States." He is not a man who shirks his duties, abdicates his functions, or puts his office into commission. He employed the usual means of performing such duties by first assembling a board. The work of this board when completed was, it is understood, carefully revised article by article by other officers, selected by him specially for the purpose, and then the suggestions of still other officers of rank and experience were received, and in many cases adopted. During all this time he gave to the work as much of his personal attention as other duties would permit. He says in his letters transmitting them to Congress that the regulations of the board are submitted "with

some modifications." I think I may safely assert, on sufficient authority, that some of the paragraphs which you quote and criticize, are amongst those modified, and that in their present form they did not receive and would not now receive the approval of the board.

I think you are also in error as to the cause of a former Congress having repealed their "approval" of General Scott's regulations of 1831. You give two specific reasons. One was the repealing effect of an "approved" regulation, on any subsisting statute, inconsistent with it; and the other, a slight variation in the regulations from what Congress considered the invariable usage as to promotions; and you attribute the repeal to each of them. There may have been many arguments advanced in favor of the repeal, and amongst them the two you give, but I have good reason to believe that the efficient cause was the fact that the Congressional approval had given to what was meant merely as regulations, not only the force and effect, but also the inviolability of law, so that when a commander found it necessary, as he sometimes did, to depart from the strict letter of a regulation, or to modify it to suit circumstances, his orders were liable to be disobeyed on the ground that they were unlawful, that any one who obeys an unlawful order does so at his peril, and therefore he may refuse obedience. The Secretary says in his letter to Congress, that the length of a letter on a knapsack, being prescribed by existing regulations, which like General Scott's have been "approved" by Congress—there is no (lawful) power, inferior to that of Congress, to alter its size. He therefore earnestly recommends, as a remedy for evils of this nature, that the President be authorized to make such alterations in the regulations as may be found necessary. The new regulations propose as a palliative, that an officer receiving an order inconsistent with, or even in violation of a regulation, may not be allowed to plead in justification of disobedience, that the order is unlawful. It has always been considered that where one inferior obeys an order which is contrary to law, he is responsible for the act, and is not justified by the order, but if the order is contrary to regulations merely, (which according to the act of July 28, 1866, quoted by you, "embrace all necessary orders and forms of a general character"), then he is held blameless and the whole responsibility attaches to the officer giving the order, on the received principle that regulations are of the nature of orders, and in case of conflicting orders, the last one must be obeyed. If, to continue the illustration presented by the Secretary, the general-in-chief should consider it "necessary," and order the letters to be made larger, the officer or soldier obeying the order, would under the new regulations be held blameless, and the general himself be held responsible for the act before a court martial, (see page 9). Whether so intended or not the new regulation whilst it effectually deprives an insubordinate or captious inferior of a pretext for embarrassing the service, is a protection to the good and faithful soldier in an honest discharge of his duty. It places him in precisely the position he occupied before Congress approved the existing regulations, and with just the same remedy for any wrong a superior may do him. The Secretary was instructed by the resolution itself that the new regulations were also to be law, and in order to reconcile, so far as possible these incompatible conditions, inserted a paragraph, reciting the evil in plain language, and providing a remedy—such as it is—for the consideration of Congress.

I have dwelt on this subject because previous numbers of the JOURNAL contained strong denunciations of this paragraph founded on an evident misconception of its object and probable effect.

I come now to your specific criticisms, and I find it necessary to make a long extract, preceding it by two regulations which you have not copied, and which are necessary to explain those parts of the definition of "the Army" which you italicize.

[The land forces consist of all persons enrolled or organized under the authority of the United States, or of the several States for military service on land, (act May 8, 1872).

The militia consists of that portion of the land forces which is organized within the respective States, under the laws of the United States, or of the several States, (act May 8, 1872)].

(Page 2). "The Army of the United States consists of that portion of the land forces which is raised and supported by Congress to act against all enemies or opposers whomsoever."

Turning to the peace establishment act of July 28, 1866, we find that Congress prescribes that it be composed of the enumerated regiments, professors and corps of cadets, "and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act, to be known as the Army of the United States." The forces mentioned are the staff corps. The board then says: "The Army is composed of the troops and the staff." The troops consist of organized corps or bodies of combatants.

Unfortunately for this "theory" there are acts of Congress designating the ordnance, with its enlisted men as a corps—although a staff corps—and the signal service certainly is, in time of war, not only an organized and necessary corps, but also a combatant one, for it is ascertaining the positions of the enemy, just as well as aides, adjutant-generals, quartermasters, and judge-advocates (appointed and intended one for each Army in the field), who may be executing and carrying the orders of the commanding general, is as liable to be under fire as the regimental forces, and as necessary in such functions towards a successful issue of the combat. If taken prisoners they would soon discover that, under the laws of war, they were not classed with the non-combatants of an Army.

I am somewhat at a loss to make out the pertinence and object of the comments on the texts chosen. The definition of the Army, as given in the regulation, is perfectly consistent with that given in the act of July 28, 1866, in whatever sense the word "forces" may be used in the latter; and the Army is composed of the troops and the staff, to whichever of the two categories the ordnance and other staff officers named may be relegated, and whether they be combatants or non-combatants. The only apparent objects are to introduce the statement that "the forces mentioned are the staff corps," and to establish a parallelism between their status and services and those of the regimental forces. Whether, by the term "staff corps," you mean the ordnance alone, or the engineers and ordnance, or whether

the signal officer (appointed and intended, one for the whole Army), for whom a special claim is entered, is to complete the list, or whether the "aides, adjutant-generals, quartermasters, and judge-advocates" are included, each to constitute a separate, independent corps of combatants, either by himself or in combination with his fellows of the same staff denomination, I cannot clearly make out. If all these are meant to be included, his list of corps outwards that of the commissions to revise and simplify the Army statutes. As a whole, the comments, aside from their uncertainty on this point, present as numerous and odd examples of the abuse of language, by attributing new meanings to old words, as the combined bureaus of the War Department—with a purpose to serve—could have possibly achieved in the same space, and that is saying a good deal. I suspect that some one on the staff of the JOURNAL must be seeking a transfer to the staff of the Army, and is advertising his useful qualifications with a view to obtaining a good position. Perhaps, with the aid of a dictionary, I can assist him by calling attention to his merits.

The military peace establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry, forty-five regiments of infantry, the professors and corps of cadets of the United States Military Academy, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act, to be known as the Army of the United States (act July 28, 1866).

There have been numerous acts fixing the military peace establishment of the United States, but this is the only one which defines what the Army is. The first question which arises is, what is a force? Webster defines it as "strength or power for war, hence a body of land or naval combatants, with their appurtenances, ready for action; an armament, troops, warlike array." He defines a combatant as "one who engages in a combat, a fighter," and a non-combatant as "any person connected with an army who does not make it his business to fight, as any one of the medical officers, and their assistants, the chaplains, the musicians, teamsters, and others, also any of the citizens of a place occupied by an army; also any one holding a similar position with respect to the navy." These definitions are remarkably clear, and conform to the well understood meanings of these words in the military profession, as their application to the comments will show. They have not, as yet, been changed by any bureau decisions or opinions, but that may come in time.

Neither being liable to, nor actually going under fire, nor being taken prisoners, nor rendering useful services important to success, nor all combined can, without actual fighting, convert a non-combatant into a combatant, or make the body to which he belongs a combatant corps. If a judge-advocate execute or convey a general's order under fire, he may be acting usefully and gallantly as an aide, and earn the right to have the word gallantly put in the brevet which he would be sure to receive, but it does not make him a combatant, nor the bureau of military justice a combatant corps. Assistant Surgeon Roberts, at the battle of Molino del Rey, seeing a portion of the regiment to which he was attached falling into confusion—nearly all the regimental officers being killed or wounded—dropped his surgical instruments, rallied the men, and led them to the assault. It was a gallant, devoted, and valuable service, and he lost his life in performing it; but this did not make the Medical Department a combatant corps. At Churubusco I saw a chaplain ("Father McCarty"), now on the retired list, guide a regiment over a wide, deep ditch, instruct the men how to preserve their ammunition from the water, and urge them forward to the support of their comrades engaged in the assault. Soon after he was seen praying over a dying soldier, and all this under a severe fire; but this did not make him a combatant, nor convert the chaplains into a combatant corps. The trumpeter in the fable, when captured, asserted that he was a non-combatant; the fact was admitted, but under the laws of war, he had to undergo the fate of the captured. Worse still, when a member of Congress got under fire at Bull Run, and was captured, he had to undergo the same fate under the same laws; yet had not the satisfaction of feeling that he had achieved for Congress the honor of being a combatant corps.

We are now in condition to judge whether the staff corps or departments as such are included in the term "forces" as used in the law. If they were meant to be, then the declaratory act is incomplete, for the word "forces" certainly excludes the administrative services, their members being non-combatants. The Ordnance Department furnishes no exception to this. It is allowed, for the defined civil duties of a non-combatant department, a number of enlisted mechanics and laborers, whose trades are carefully designated, and who do not make it their business to fight.

Generals who command, direct and lead the forces in battle, and the officers who assist them in these duties, that is, general staff officers form a part of the force itself, and are therefore combatant officers, it being a part of their duty to fight, but it is doubtful if their departments, as such, can be considered as forces. To what, then, can the carefully selected word, "other forces," apply? The act itself furnishes a sufficient explanation, and at the same time accounts for the singularity of introducing any definition of the Army.

The corps of engineers—an arm of service which is not and never has been in any army—ours included, of the staff, general, or special, is provided by section 20, with a battalion of soldiers, a body of combatants, and therefore a force, and by section 6, "The President is hereby authorized to enlist and employ, in the territories and in the Indian country, a force of Indians, not to exceed one thousand, to act as scouts, who shall receive the pay and allowances of cavalry soldiers."

Since writing the foregoing I have received the JOURNAL of the 21st instant, with a continuation of the article on the regulations; and as I wish to touch on one of the subjects embraced in it, I will defer the conclusion of this paper for another number.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**DISCIPLINE.**—In the elaborate disquisition on the difference between despotism and discipline sent us by our esteemed correspondent F. C., and published last week, we are happy to see that he has done more to prove our position and disprove his own, than we could have done ourselves, without considerable time and trouble in hunting up an array of instances, such as F. C. has saved us the trouble of preparing.

As to the Balaklava matter, we are content to let it stand as it remains, since our last remarks thereon, and F. C.'s reply. To the new matter which he introduces about Fredericksburg, Admiral Howard, and Chancellorsville, we are glad to say that it only serves to strengthen our case, and to prove that there can be no discipline without despotism; that the two are inseparable. When Hooker went to the rear at Fredericksburg to plead for his men, none knew better than he that he took his life in his hand, as it were, by disobeying orders. He deliberately took the responsibility; but for what does he deserve praise and imitation? The exception proves the rule. As in the case of Warren, our correspondent will persist in forcing the unwelcome arguments *ad homines* concerning living generals, whom a decision either way would probably bring down in dire indignation on the first responsible person, who, in this case, would not be F. C., but some one else who shall be nameless. Let us stick to principles, and to men at least a century dead, when adverse criticism becomes necessary. As far as regards Admiral Howard, what would have been his fate, does our correspondent suppose, had he lost his fleet, when in disobedience of orders? What have been Nelson's fate at Copenhagen, after clapping the spyglass to his blind eye, so as to avoid seeing the recall signal, had he, too, failed in his attack? Can there be a doubt that, in both cases, disobedience would have added to the penalty for failure. So also in the case of Ney disobeying Murat's order by the Danube side. He obeyed the spirit of the Emperor's standing orders even while disobeying the letter of a subordinate's mandates, and success saved him. Closely examined, our correspondent's instances are merely conspicuous exceptions that prove the rule that no discipline is possible without strict obedience. Men of transcendent genius, trammelled by incompetent superiors, disregard this rule at times, as they do all rules, and come out safe; but to admit their conduct as a rule itself would be utterly destructive to any army. See the consequences in our own at the commencement of the war. "Too many cooks," etc., never found a truer exemplification than in those days when every petty brigadier-general felt so proud of his little star that he thought it beneath him to obey any orders not sanctioned by what he was pleased to call his "discretion," when from the commander of an army down to the gentlemen of the Q. M. D., fault-finding was the rule, obedience the exception. Never did the war prosper till on our side we put at our head a despot as firm as Frederick the Great, and he and the other two thoroughbred despots, gaunt old Sherman and bulldog Sheridan, fought down the opposing despots at their own "best hold," and gave us what all the carping "discretionary" generals could not quite reach, try as they might—success.

With regard to Keenan's charge at Chancellorsville, we should like anyone to show us a more shining instance of how noble a thing obedience to orders may be. Pleasanton, the despot, virtually says to Keenan, "Go and get killed; I wish it, because I think it necessary." Keenan smiles, and says "I'll do it." He goes and gets killed, and saves an army. No "discretion," no criticizing of orders. Simple obedience to those orders, the obedience which he swore when he became a soldier. He did his duty. Can F. C. show anything half as fine as that man's noble fate in all the ranks of those "discretionary" generals who saved their men's lives, and their own, by disobedience? Carry F. C.'s rule a little further, nay, even as far as he states it himself—that is, down to the ranks, and we should find our Army reduced to the condition of the gentleman in the C. S. A., who was reproved by General Lee for skulking to the rear out of Malvern Hill fight. He replied in a manner that proves him to have possessed an immense deal of discretion, that better part of valor which F. C. seems to inculcate as the foundation of discipline: "General, I ain't goin' back, so thar; I've ben daown thar, and tain't no fittin' place fur no man to be in." He was perfectly right. It was not. Behold the ultimate consequence of allowing discretion to the Army—i. e.—demoralization.

**TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.**—We are happy to say that this regiment still lives and flourishes. Even staid and sober Mount Vernon made a grand effort, in spite of a cloudy, rainy morning, and turned out her two companies (B and E, of the Twenty-seventh), with six-

teen files each, to celebrate Washington's Birthday. Luckily for the parade, the weather cleared up in the afternoon, although the mud was still abominable, and the fierce warriors of Westchester displayed themselves to the admiring eyes of the town folks, much to their credit in point of appearance. The Twenty-seventh improves every time it comes out, on the score of orderly behavior and attention to duty. The officers, however, are still sadly deficient in knowledge, and Colonel Underhill must brush them up if he expects any good results. The lieutenants, especially, as a class, seem almost incapable of commanding companies when, as so frequently happens, their captains are away. As the only discoverable use of a lieutenant, in tactics, is to replace a captain on emergency, it is hardly necessary to point out the advisability of choosing good men for this class of commissions, and of seeing that they are properly instructed in all points wherein they are deficient. Company B has received its breech-loaders, the first issued to the Twenty-seventh, and its appearance was greatly improved by the substitution of white cross-belts for the old black waist-belts. It is to be hoped that the new uniforms will soon be in the hands of the Twenty-seventh regiment, as they already are in those of the Sixteenth battalion, and after that the officers of both organizations will have to brush up their tactics to avoid disgracing their new uniforms. Hurry up, General Husted!

The field and company officers of this regiment are directed to assemble for instruction in rifle practice at the armory of Companies C and E, Mount Vernon, March 12, and at the armory of Company A, Morrisania, March 7, at 8 o'clock p. m. Each officer has been directed to immediately provide himself with a copy of "Wingate's Manual," so there may be no delay in getting thoroughly instructed. The commandant of the regiment expects that the Twenty-seventh will send its team to Creedmoor the coming year to compete for prizes, and deems it unnecessary to issue any further order in this regard. All information desired upon the subject of rifle practice can be obtained upon application to the adjutant, First Lieutenant J. P. Swain, Jr.

George G. De Witt, Jr., has been elected major, vice Jenkins, declined; Second Lieutenant Conrad Frederick, Company A, first lieutenant, vice Eisle, resigned; Henry Haffen, Company A, second lieutenant, vice Frederick, promoted.

**FIFTH DIVISION.**—Major-General Husted, despite his few pretensions to military knowledge, has been the means of stirring up the dry bones of this division since assuming its command. He has infused similar spirit in his new military capacity, to what he has shown in his civil positions, and the good results are constantly showing themselves. In calling attention to rifle practice in General Orders he says: "Hopes that regimental and company commanders, appreciating the importance of this instruction, and the good effects sure to follow a strict compliance with the requirements of the order, will embrace the very earliest opportunity to commence the instruction, as directed. Heretofore, comparatively little attention has been paid by the regiments comprising the Fifth division to this most important part of the school of the soldier. The Nineteenth battalion, Colonel Dickey, being, so far as reported, the only exception, and to it belongs the credit of being the first to represent the Fifth division by a team at Creedmoor. It is hoped that the example of the Nineteenth battalion will not be lost, and that, at the next annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, each regiment of this division will be represented by a team of sharpshooters."

**FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.**—This regiment, Colonel Austen, assembled in fatigue uniform for drill and instruction on Thursday evening last preparatory to the dress review by the Hon. John W. Hunter, Mayor of the city of Brooklyn, to take place on Wednesday evening, March 11. George A. Wetherbee, of Company A, having passed the Board of Examination, has received his warrant as sergeant. The Forty-seventh regiment gymnasium was formally opened on Wednesday evening. On this occasion the gymnasium, as well as the rifle gallery, was thrown open to all members of the command, and to the public, the attendance being large. An opening address was delivered by the Rev. T. T. Kendrick, chaplain of the Forty-seventh regiment, and a number of movements by inversion was executed during the evening. It is the intention to keep the gymnasium open to subscribers only (for members of the regiment, \$3 per annum), on Wednesday evening of each week. Application for membership must be made to the officers of the Gymnasium Association. President, Lieutenant A. G. Brown, Company D; Secretary, Sergeant Arthur Guthrie, Company A; Treasurer, Corporal C. A. Olcott, Company A. The rifle gallery is for the use of the members of the regiment. The head-

quarter's night has been changed to Wednesday. An effort will be made to make the armory socially attractive on Wednesday evenings, and Colonel Austen will doubtless meet the desired success in this new department in armory matters.

**NINTH INFANTRY.**—Several drills have been held by Colonel Braine and his officers in the Wingate Manual, both theoretical and practical. The commandants of companies have also been instructing their respective companies in the aiming and firing with caps at candle wicks, and the members take hold with a determination that is pleasing to observe, and manifest a desire to learn. The range in the upper room is only used when a commissioned officer is present. There will be two more wing drills this month, and a review and inspection on the 18th of March before General Morris. Preceding the review and inspection there will be a promenade concert by the band. Downing, the band leader, will on this occasion introduce the new Ninth regiment Quickstep, which he has just composed and dedicated to the Ninth. On the 25th March the second regimental reception will take place. It is the intention of the committee in charge to eclipse the former effort, especially in the decorations, etc. There will be no spirituous liquors allowed. Two of the vacancies in the line are to be filled by two prominent "non-coms" of the Seventh regiment.

**TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.**—The fourth of the series of concerts and hops given at the regimental armory, Brooklyn, took place on Saturday evening, and, if anything, was larger attended than those previously held. Aside from the low price of admission, there is something peculiarly attractive about these bi-monthly gatherings, which draw large and fashionable audiences. It must be admitted that the good music of Contorno has something to do with it; but the informality of the arrangements and their general social nature assists largely in making them popular, particularly among the younger portion of Brooklynites. There is one objectionable feature, however, which the committee having the concerts in charge should endeavor to obviate: that is the crush which usually occurs in the rear of the row of seats provided in front of the company rooms. This passage should be kept clear of male "wall flowers," and promenaders should lose for the nonce their customary diffidence and take the floor boldly as they do as soon as the dancing commences. The committee or the officers of the regiment might lead off in this, and, as is usually the case, the others would follow like sheep. As it is, neither the gallery nor seats on the floor are able to accommodate the large number of persons who attend these concerts. The fifth concert will be held on Tuesday evening, March 10, and will be preceded, we are informed, by the ceremony of guard mounting. By the way, we have observed that at the last two wing drills of the regiment a guard was mounted, and while the battalion was exercised in the school of the battalion this guard was instructed in this important branch of the service. The members of the National Guard of this State at least, in the absence of encampments, are sadly deficient in many of the details of a soldier's duty, and we trust other organizations will take up the guard mounting exercise, as well as other portions of these simple yet important features of instruction. It is by a careful attention to these too much neglected duties that good discipline is attained, and when that is secured perfection in drill becomes an easy matter.

**EIGHTH INFANTRY.**—This regiment, Colonel Scott, will assemble at the State Arsenal March 11, in full fatigue uniform (white gloves), for inspection by Major-General Morris, I. G. S. N. Y. Roll-call of companies at 7:30 p. m. Drills of this regiment by wing were held at the armory on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and on the evening of March 30 the regiment will assemble. Regular monthly meeting of the Board of Officers on Monday, March 16, at 8 p. m.

**SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.**—Our recent remarks regarding this regiment, or, rather, its headquarters, have had the desired effect in stirring up the Gatling gun prize matter, and resulted in the finding of the order for the prize, which was only mislaid, after all. The Gatling Gun Company has renewed its offer to let the regiment have a stock gun until the prize Gatling is completed, but never at any time has the company offered a "dummy," as erroneously reported. The gun offered to the regiment until the prize gun was finished was such as the British troops are now using in far off Ashantee, and which, in the language of the savages, is "a terrible gun which shoots all day." The regiment, however, has decided to wait a few weeks for the prize gun, which will have all the improvements, and be highly finished in all its parts. When this gun is received we trust the Highlanders will parade with all the pomp and "kilts" the occasion really deserves, and exhibit to the public the laurels won at Creedmoor. We fear, how-



ever, the regimental commander is not near as enthusiastic in regard to these matters as the majority of the regiment, judging from remarks reported as having been made by him at a recent meeting of the Board of Officers, when the proposition was to place the prizes won by the regimental team in a case to be prepared for the purpose in the armory. If Colonel Shaw exhibits the same sort of interest in other affairs of the regiment as he has thus far shown in the matter of rifle practice, the Seventy-ninth may well complain of his neglect. Lieutenant-Colonel Stetson has resigned, and his resignation is doubtless by this time accepted. It is due to this officer to say that at one time he did really work hard for the regiment, but probably growing discouraged he at last lost enthusiasm. Lieutenant-Colonel Stetson, however, if he can't "run" a regiment, has shown that he can "keep a hotel." First Lieutenant Hughes, who for the past year or more has been the acting adjutant of the regiment, has at last received the appointment. Mr. Hughes is a faithful officer of the regiment, and has long been deserving of a recognition which until now seems to have been entirely overlooked. It is unfair, in fact unwise, for any officer to act so long in so prominent a capacity without the privilege of wearing, as well as bearing its honors.

The regiment was ordered to parade at the State Arsenal on the evening of February 6 for review and inspection by General Morris. The following changes in the non-commissioned staff are announced: First Sergeant Lewis Forrest, Company G, to be sergeant-major, vice Munro, elected captain; ex-First Sergeant James Melville, Company D, to be hospital steward, vice Christopher, resigned.

**INSPECTIONS.**—Inspector General Morris having concluded a thorough inspection of the books and papers of the various organizations in this vicinity, has this month begun an informal inspection of the troops of the State. As these inspections are not followed by a muster, and as they have been all ordered to be held indoors, their utility aside from mere practice is rather doubtful. These inspections are dress, and the assemblies are generally made the occasion of much pomp and ceremony, and in some instances they end with a promenade concert and dancing. In our estimation it would be far better to wait a month later and then have the troops parade by regiment or brigade for outdoor inspection and muster, and by this means obviate the necessity of going all through these ceremonies again in the fall, or at a time when the troops are ill prepared to exhibit proficiency. The spring is undoubtedly the time for National Guard inspections, and we regret that General Morris has not this year started spring inspections and muster. In the light of gala assemblages the present inspections are made very attractive to the National Guardsmen. The full dress uniforms of the regiment, the music, the resplendent uniforms and trappings of the reviewing party, all these invariably draw full houses, and the members do not fail to enjoy the display. But after all, where is the utility of all this, particularly when the muster of the troops is left out? We shall, however, carefully watch these ceremonial gatherings and give due study to the proficiency of the troops. We begin this week with the troops of the First brigade, the first regiment of which was inspected on Monday evening, as noted below.

**Twelfth Infantry,** Colonel John Ward, paraded at the State Arsenal on Monday evening eight commands of twelve files. The battalion was in full dress uniform, and the drum corps furnished the necessary music. The evening was fine, and the arsenal well filled with spectators. Brigade orders directed that the organizations comprising the brigade should be in position for review at half-past eight o'clock, but as the Inspector-General was not present at this hour, Adjutant Murphy did not hurry matters, so that it lacked but a few minutes of nine before the battalion was formed in line. The First brigade, commander General Ward, was on duty as a member of the Staff court-martial on this evening, but was represented by six staff officers in full uniform. After waiting some time it occurred to some one that the Inspector-General might possibly be down-stairs in the ordnance office, and two officers of the First brigade staff were requested to seek him. General Morris was found waiting orders, and on being notified, entered the drill room. After consultation with the Inspector-General, Colonel Ward gathered his officers and informed them that the review would be conducted as recently prescribed by General Morris in his forms for reviews, etc., in limited space. Colonel Ward therefore opened the ranks and prepared for review. In accordance with the suggestion (we fancy) of the Inspector-General, the regiment was not inspected in line, but instead, after saluting, Colonel Ward closed the ranks, and prepared to pass in review, by breaking into columns of fours, moving forward and forming company at first change of direction as per limited space forms of General Morris. The passage was marred in this instance by this movement, and the fronts and distances of the companies were not equal to what we have observed in the Twelfth on other occasions where this form of review was not introduced. In the first place, the space was sufficient to carry out the form provided for a review in the tactics, and the change to that presented by the Inspector-General was therefore unnecessary, as was subsequently clearly shown when the battalion marched around the room in columns of companies. The wheelings on these occasions were very nicely executed, and the distances and fronts far better than at the review.

The review, however, was exceedingly fair, and was marred only by the second company (C), in column passing at a "right shoulder." Why the "Twelfth's martinet" should so far forget himself, we cannot conceive. We fear he depended too much on his first lieutenant, who, unfortunately for the company commandant, was doing duty on the regimental staff. At the close of the review the battalion advanced in line with open ranks to the centre of the room, after which the ranks were closed, and the movements, close column by division on first and fourth divisions right and left in front, were successively and creditably performed. After deployments, the battalion broke into open column of companies for inspection, the Inspector-General and his party inspecting the battalion and afterwards each company respectively. This, of course, was a mere matter of form, and was well performed. At the termination of the inspection the battalion executed the advance and retreat in line; double column at half distance; the change of direction by the right flank; into line by two movements; to and on the right and left close column by division; double column at half distance and formation and reduction of square. These battalion movements, particularly the last one, were very creditably executed. The regiment was most excellent in the manual, and with the exception of a few individual instances, was remarkably steady throughout the evening. We observed one odious feature of the evening, particularly when the battalion was in line, and this was the oft referred to expectorations along the line. As the sign "No Smoking" is posted in the drill room, why not add "No Chewing." Here is a bright suggestion for the Chief of Ordnance! Just prior to reforming for dress parade, Company F, Captain Healy, was directed to advance from the line to the front and centre of the battalion, which it did in good style. Colonel Ward then in a few remarks presented Captain Healy, for the company, a one hundred dollar check, the amount offered a year ago by the regimental commandant to the company showing the best percentage of attendance during the year. Company F we are informed exhibits an attendance of 85 per cent.; an exceedingly creditable record. A dress parade in good style followed. We cannot close without noting the creditable performance of the drum corps during the evening. Drum-Major Brown has the boys in excellent trim. But the "boys" are growing so rapidly that they will soon be either compelled to go into the ranks of the regiment, or have the tucks taken out of their trousers and jackets. The fact is the drummers have been too long short in the clothing fund. We must say we admire the attention to little details, which Adjutant Murphy shows particularly on occasions like this. There is a finish in the announcement of the formation of the parade, the publication of orders, etc., that certainly adds *clat* to these ceremonies. The first sergeant in reporting at the close of the dress parade, we also observe reported by alphabetical instead of numerical designation.

**Sixty-ninth Infantry,** Colonel Cavanagh, assembled for inspection at the arsenal on Wednesday evening. The regiment formed for review with ten commands, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and sixteen front, the adjutant consuming a useless amount of time in a supposed equalization. The review was very good, with the exception that in breaking from column of fours to company for the passage, the companies, instead of forming fours left, came into column-left front into line. The passage and salutes were good, but the battalion, after passage, preserved the company front instead of breaking into column of fours. After the review the regiment was broken into column for inspection. A few battalion movements followed the review and inspection, but the crowded condition of the arsenal, and the full turnout of the regiment, left very little space for drill. The marching in column by division was handsomely executed, and received repeated rounds of applause from the spectators. The manual, however, was poor, and the men unsteady during its performance. General Ward and staff were present.

**THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**—The regular monthly meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at the office of the Treasurer, General McMahon, No. 32 Chamber street, Tuesday afternoon March 3, President Colonel William C. Church, presiding. There were present Messrs. Church, Shaler, Woodward, Sigel, McMahon, Wingate, Gildersleeve, Smith, Casey, Story, and Adjutant-General Rathbone. In addition to the usual routine business, resolutions were adopted, declaring that regimental rifle associations in the First and Second divisions, do not in the opinion of the board, come within the provision of the standing resolution, providing for the establishment of independent rifle associations affiliating with the National Rifle Association, also that it is inexpedient to extend the scope of that resolution for the present. The finance committee was likewise authorized by the board to take measures to increase the number of life members; the Secretary given power to insert advertisements in the Annual Report, and to print the report. A letter was read from General Liebenau, resigning as a member of the board, and General E. L. Molinoux was chosen to fill the vacancy. General Rathbone gave a statement in regard to the action to be taken to secure further appropriations from the Legislature in behalf of the Association, and on motion of General Sigel, a resolution was passed heartily commending the wisdom of the action he had taken. General Rathbone is warmly interested in the success of the Rifle Association, as his action on numerous occasions has shown.

The following communication regarding the proposed international competition at Creedmoor this fall will be found interesting.

OFFICE IRISH RIFLE ASSOCIATION, DUBLIN,  
110 Grafton street, February 14th, 1874.

To George W. Wingate, Esq., Secretary National Rifle Association of America.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to announce to you that at a meeting of the council of the Irish Rifle Association, held here on Tuesday last, the 10th instant, I submitted a programme of the proposed International Rifle Match between Ireland and America for the con-

deration of the council, which, I am happy to announce to you, has been agreed upon and adopted by the council in the form which I now have the pleasure to send you in duplicate. You will be pleased to observe that the council, acting on the suggestion contained in your letter of the 30th of December, 1873, have omitted the 1,100 yards range mentioned in my original challenge. With respect to the team, you will also see I reserved the right of limiting it to not less than four men or more than eight. This is unavoidable, as you will no doubt see, because it is impossible at the present time to count with certainty on the exact number of the team which I can bring with me, or who could take part in the match. I need not dwell upon the variety of possible accidental circumstances that render it impossible for me to name definitely a larger number than four, although I shall endeavor to increase it, and hope that the climate of America, notwithstanding our sea sickness, will enable us to shoot with sufficient precision to make the match interesting. It does not occur to me that I need at present dwell upon any other portion of the programme, which varies so little from the original challenge, save with reference to the period of the year, no other time would suit us. We have our meeting in Dublin in May or June, and at Wimbledon from the 11th of July to the end of that month, and the August game shooting also interferes; thus it is that I suggest any time between the 15th of September and the 15th of October for the match, and would be glad to hear further from you as to the date you would consider best. I also send you several Dublin newspapers, which refer to the proceedings (also published) with evident satisfaction, and whenever you and your rifle gatherings here, or our rifle gatherings there, you may rest assured that no effort on our part will be spared to make the visit agreeable to you all.

Believe me, dear sir, yours most truly,

ARTHUR B. LEECH.

#### PROGRAMME.

Programme of the International Rifle Match between the riflemen of the United States of America and the riflemen of Ireland represented by a team to be chosen from the members of the Irish Rifle Association, to take place in America not sooner than the 15th of September or later than the 15th of October, 1874, on the following terms, viz:

**Team.**—Each team to consist of not more than eight or less than four men, at the option of the Irish, whose decision will be declared on their arrival at New York. The American team to be composed exclusively of riflemen born in the United States. The Irish team to consist of men qualified to shoot in the Irish eight at Wimbledon.

**Rifles.**—Any not exceeding ten pounds weight; minimum pull of trigger three pounds. The Americans to shoot with rifles of bona fide American manufacture. The Irish to shoot with rifles manufactured by Messrs John Rigby & Co., of Dublin.

**Sights, Ammunition, Targets, and Marking.**—To be according to printed regulations in force at Wimbledon 1873, as annexed hereto, marked A.

**Range.**—Eight hundred yards, nine hundred yards, and one thousand yards.

**Number of Shots.**—Fifteen at each range by each competitor. **Previous Practice.**—The Irish team to be allowed the use of the range for practice for at least two days before the match.

**Position.**—Any; no artificial rest to be used either for the rifle or person of the shooter.

Mr. Leech, on the part of the Irish team, guarantees to deposit, on his arrival at New York, with the National Rifle Association of America, the sum of one hundred pounds sterling, a like sum to be deposited by the American team, and this sum of £200 to be handed over to the captain for division among the members of the winning team.

**Targets, range, and all accessories for carrying out the match to devolve on the Americans. The Americans to choose a referee to act for their team. Mr. Leech will act in the capacity of referee for the Irish team, and the two referees shall mutually select an umpire to whom, in case of difference of opinion, they shall refer, and whose decision shall be final.**

The terms of the match to be signed by ———, on behalf of the American National Rifle Association, and by Arthur Blennerhasset Leech on behalf of the Irish team.

Duplicate copies of this programme to be exchanged, and all necessary arrangements to be completed on or before the 1st day of June, 1874.

Should either team fail to make an appearance on the day and hour agreed upon for the match, the team then present may claim the championship and stakes.

At a meeting of the Amateur Rifle Club, on the 4th inst., the Irish challenge was considered, and regarded as satisfactory, except in respect to the number of men named as the minimum who should compete. This, it was held, should be at least six instead of four. A resolution was passed to arrange for providing funds for carrying on the match. The meeting adjourned to the 11th, when a plan will be discussed for bringing the subject before the marksmen of the country, and to provide for the selection of a team to practice for the proposed match.

**THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.**—This command will assemble in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, on March 11, at 7:30 P.M.

**THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**—On Friday evening of last week the field, line, non-commissioned staff officers, and sergeants assembled at the armory for instructions in guard mounting and rifle practice. This regiment is remarkably active this season. Roehr's street firing tactics, however, have not been practiced for some time. Lieutenant-Colonel John Rueger was attacked by a ruffian last Saturday and received injuries which nearly resulted in his death. He is again able to attend to regimental affairs, however, and to instruct the cadets.

On Monday evening the Board of Officers met to take into consideration the propriety of parading with the other military organizations in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. The regiment having in contemplation the reception of the Fifth concluded not to unite in the joint parade of the District troops, on the ground that it would be unfair to compel the men to parade twice within so short a period. Colonel Roehr appointed a committee, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel John Rueger, Captain Louis Finkelmeyer, and Major Fred. J. Karcher, to make the further arrangements for the glorious reception they propose to give their brother Pickelhaubens.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE report of the State Examining Board is looked for anxiously.

—THE Staff court-martial still continues, without definite result.

—THE "John Fowler, Jr., Guard" is the name of a colored organization in New Rochelle. It is thus we gradually reach the pinnacle of fame.

—THE uniformed militia of Maine consists of one regiment and two unattached companies of infantry, and one battery of light artillery.

—THE Fifth regiment drum and bugle corps, under the leadership of Drum-Major Berchet and Chief Bugler Hornbostel, will



give an exhibition of their proficiency at the regimental armory on the evening of March 16. Dancing, of course, will follow the exhibition.

—The strong protests of General Shaler and the First division generally must eventually change the decision of the Board of Supervisors regarding the Seventy-first armory. We cannot afford to lose the "American Guard," but a change of quarters, as proposed, would undoubtedly ruin one of the best regiments of the National Guard.

—ADJUTANT-GENERAL RATHBONE was in town during the week. While here, he called on Mayor Havemeyer, and strongly urged the appointment of General Shaler to the vacancy in the Police Commission. General Shaler, by his unusual executive ability and thorough knowledge of matters appertaining to the city, is eminently fitted for this position. We trust, therefore, the mayor will not be slow in recognizing these well-known qualities of the First division commander.

—The Ninety-sixth Infantry—that homeless command—has been assigned to the city arsenal to take possession when that building has been reconstructed on May 1. But in the meanwhile will the Supervisors tell us what they intend to do with the batteries which now occupy that building? Doubtless, the old City Arsenal could be fitted up at an expense of some thousands of dollars, and made quite a respectable armory. Moreover, the ground floor of that building would afford a fine opportunity for "double time" as soon as the Ninety-sixth was "well up" in the "quick." Still, there is no telling what changes the Board of Supervisors will make before the first of May. In our opinion it would be far better for the State to disband some half-dozen of the regiments of the First division, and thus settle to some extent this continual hassle regarding armories in the Board of Supervisors.

—Upon the invitation of Colonel Joseph Burger, of the Twenty-eighth, the commanders of the various military organizations located in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, met at the headquarters of the Twenty-eighth on Thursday evening of last week, for the purpose of making arrangements for an evening parade. All the organizations were represented except the Thirty-second—Colonel Roehr assigning as his reason for non-attendance, a business plea. It was decided at this meeting to parade on the 2d prox., and invite Colonel Roehr to participate, though as elsewhere stated, the Thirty-second refuses to join, so that the organizations on parade will consist of, and probably in the following order: Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh brigade, Captain John Kreuscher, Twenty-eighth battalion, Colonel Joseph Burger, Forty-seventh regiment, Colonel David E. Austen, and Battery B, Second division, Major John Timmes. Although the absence of the Pickelhaubers will tend to make it less imposing, we are confident that the parade will reflect infinite credit upon the National Guard, and at the same time it demonstrate that the Eastern District troops of Brooklyn are live National Guard organizations.

NEW JERSEY.—The Adjutant-General of New Jersey, in his annual report says "The National Guard of this State now consists of sixty-nine companies of infantry, two companies of cavalry, and two companies of artillery. Nine of the Infantry companies are colored." The reserve militia, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, liable to perform military duty, numbers 131,578. The following is the aggregate strength of the various commands: First regiment, 394; Second, 279; Third, 437; Fourth, 324; Fifth, 379; Sixth, 323; Seventh, 377; First battalion, 280; Second, 137; Fourth, 183; First Troop, 41; Second Troop, 65; Battery A, 88; Battery B, 58; Eighth regiment (colored), 425. Total, 3,664.

The Third, known as Colonel Drake's regiment, is the strongest in the State. With but eight commands it paraded 408 men at Washington last inauguration day, and 376 at Cape May in August. The Third, Sixth, and Seventh regiments are already preparing for the "Centennial" at Philadelphia in 1876, and considerable rivalry existing in the commands.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature compelling the city of Elizabeth to provide an armory for the Third regiment, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. The Third, which has won for itself a national reputation, is a great favorite, not only among the people, but also with the authorities, and justly deserving a proper armory.

Colonel Drake last week tendered his resignation, having honors enough. He is anxious to have Lieutenant-Colonel Morrell take command of the Third. This officer is possessed of wealth, and thoroughly competent. Drake will take a position under Morrell. The "Fencibles," of Philadelphia, will visit Elizabeth, as the guests of Company C, sometime next summer. Exhibition drills will be given by these famed commands.

The First brigade paraded in Newark on Monday of last week, the Fifth regiment, in its new blue uniforms, bearing off the honors. This brigade is composed of the First, Second, Fourth, and Fifth regiments, and First and Second battalions, and Battery A. Adjutant-General Stryker has been breveted a major-general. He was formerly a paymaster in the Army.

Company B, Fourth Infantry, Captain Abernethy, held a reception at Kopler Hall, Jersey City, on Thursday evening.

THE annual meeting of the U. S. Military Post Library Association was held on a late evening at the house of the Army and Navy Club, No. 21 West 27th street. General Lloyd Aspinwall acted as Chairman *pro tem*, and Prof. D. S. Martin, of Rutgers College, was Recording Secretary. The annual report read by the Corresponding Secretary, showed that the Association during the year 1873 had forwarded to Army posts, 3,786 books, 91,000 religious papers, 71,400 secular papers, 7,620 secular magazines, 4,000 publications of Association, 2,140 pamphlets. It had established 14 literary debating societies, formed 9 reading clubs, and received from the Army, 2,324 letters, and written to the Army posts, etc., 2,880. The number of literary commissions transacted for the Army was 3,000. The value of transportation furnished by U. S. Government was \$2,500.

The Treasurer's report shows that the Association received from donations, \$9,712.50; from sales to Army, \$11,115.14, making a total of \$20,827.64.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: General Lloyd Aspinwall, 54 South street, New York, president; John B. Ketchum, 53 Broadway, New York, corresponding secretary; William Pitt Palmer, 157 Broadway, New York, treasurer; Rev. George J. Mingins, chaplain.

The following persons were elected honorary members: Hon. A. E. Borie, Philadelphia; George H. Corliss, Providence, and John Carter Brown, Providence.

In the late campaign against Prussia, it appears that the imperial guard sustained the heaviest loss, though in but three engagements (Rezorville, Saint Privat, and Landonchamps, 7th of October); after them comes the infantry, then the artillery, the generals, the staff, and finally the artificers, and cavalry.

## PARIS.

Report of Lieutenant F. Halford, under Rear-Admiral Case's General Order No. 2.

On Nov. 20 I returned from Paris, where I passed two weeks on leave of absence granted by you.

So many thousands of Americans annually visit Paris, and so large a proportion of them have written books or newspaper articles on the subject, that it is with great diffidence I present the following observations, being well aware that it is almost impossible to say anything new concerning the French capital.

The sight-seer finds many things to interest him in Paris. The most important and valuable of the Paris sights are the collections. The churches though historically interesting are nothing after the churches of Italy. Of the collections, those of the Louvre take precedence. Commencing on the ground floor with the Venus of Milo, and ending on the second story at the Marine Museum, requires three hours merely to walk through the rooms. The Naval Museum naturally claimed my attention first. It contains nearly one thousand different objects, chiefly models. These are divided into four groups as follows:

1. Ports and arsenals, comprising models of everything pertaining to the construction, arrangement, or defence of naval ports.

2. Naval construction. Under this head are included models of ships in various stages of construction, and of the different articles required in their building, launching and equipment.

3. Models of ships, exhibiting the ancient and modern war ships of France, and the different methods of propulsion.

4. Works of art and historical objects, comprising various things, to which interest either historical or of curiosity is attached.

So far as the French Navy goes, this museum is quite complete up to 1867, but it contains very little from other countries. The models are admirably made, and the museum is a good one, but I was on the whole disappointed in it. Were the museums at our different Navy-yards joined to the seamanship and gunnery rooms at the Naval Academy, the United States would possess a collection much superior to it. It contains several models of American men-of-war presented by the United States Congress to the French Government in 1852. Among these are the *North Carolina*, *Potomac*, *Albany* and *Jamestown*. The "Porter Anchor" receives a complimentary notice in the catalogue. Among the works of art is a marble bust of Fulton. In comparing the vessels of different centuries with each other, I was struck with the fact, that though steam and iron have since their introduction made great changes in the hulls and interior arrangements of ships, the rigging remains very much as it was one or two hundred years ago. The main-clew-garnet of *Le Soleil Royal*, a vessel of the first rank, pierced for 104 guns, constructed about the year 1700, had the same lead as the main-clew-garnet of a French iron-clad to-day.

During my stay in Paris the question of the prolongation of Marshal MacMahon's term as President of the Republic was under discussion in the National Assembly at Versailles. The Paris newspapers were full of this and other political questions, and contained excellent reports of the proceedings of the Assembly and of the Bazine court martial, but little or no foreign news, and, what seemed more remarkable, rarely any news from other parts of France. From a Paris journal one cannot learn what is transpiring in Marseilles or Havre. This illustrates one of the characteristics of the Parisian—as a Frenchman he cares for and knows nothing outside of France; as a Parisian he cares for nothing outside of Paris. The newspapers are, however, full of sparkling editorials, witty sayings, and sharp retorts.

It was very curious to observe the crowds gathered about the newspaper kiosks about ten o'clock at night—long files of men stood waiting for the latest editions of the evening papers. As soon as received they would rush to the nearest gas lamp or bright shop window, and there, surrounded by a group of attentive listeners, read the report of that day's proceedings in the National Assembly, or at the trial of Bazine.

Next to politics, theatrical news and Paris gossip occupy the greatest space in the Paris journals. This lends me to speak of the theatres. Most of them are small and badly arranged for ingress and egress; ventilation is entirely neglected, and the prices of admission are high; but the acting is capital. Whatever else may be said of them, the French are good actors.

I had no opportunity of seeing any of the French regiments. The few squads of soldiers I saw did not impress me favorably. They have a poor uniform, and the men were young and intelligent looking.

The majority of the Paris shops are small. An exception to this rule is the "Bon Marche," an extensive retail establishment, where almost as great a variety of goods can be furnished the purchaser as in a Yankee country "store." For the amusement of gentlemen who have accompanied ladies to the Bon Marche, three billiard tables are provided. The shopkeepers have excellent taste, and arrange their windows with great skill. Each shop is dedicated to something or somebody, from the "Infant Jesus" to the "Four Devils."

The Parisians are not early risers. The boulevards are deserted before midday. A pleasant Sunday afternoon brings out the entire world of Paris, and then the streets, drives, and boulevards are thronged. I had been told that I would find a great number of foreigners in Paris, and, in truth, I found Paris full of Americans and English. One could not walk a dozen paces in some parts of the city without meeting them. The hotels are full of our countrymen. I judge, however, that many of them never get more than a quarter of a mile away from the Grand Hotel and the Café Heider, and that some of them will not carry home anything more valuable than their recollections of the circus and the Jardin Mabille.

Whatever other ages Paris may have passed through,

this is decidedly the age of gilt. Everything is gilded, from the spear-head railings of the Tuilleries garden to the chairs of a French salon; from the dome of the Invalides to the smallest "article de Paris." This tendency to gilt extends to men as well as things, and there is a charming exterior polish to the Parisian character with which the bluntness of English and the coarseness of German manners do not compare favorably. But I would prefer to have the German or the Englishman for my friend. No one will be more polite to you on first acquaintance, and no one will forget you more readily than the modern Frenchman.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

The new military estimates of Germany exceed the old army budget by 15,000,000 thalers.

Fuzes, in which important improvements have been introduced, are expected to be received by the Swiss Government next month.

The officers and higher officials of the occupation army presented their commander-in-chief, Marshal von Manteuffel, notwithstanding his energetic objections, with a beautiful silver and gold trophy.

The Prussian Artillery Committee has decided upon eight 8-cm. calibre guns for the dismounted, and 8.5-cm. calibre guns for the mounted artillery. Both are to be mounted on carriages of like pattern.

Two courses of instruction for English Naval officers in electricity and torpedo management will take place this year on board the *Vernon*, at Portsmouth. The first course will commence on March 24, and the second on July 21.

The *Courrier du Bas Rhin* gives the following statistics of the percentage of soldiers unable to read and write in the several European armies. What may be their pretensions to accuracy we are unable to say:—Prussia, 3.84; Russia, 11.85; Spain, 50.00; Italy, 35.00; Great Britain and Ireland, 13.00; France, 25.00.

The military standard of height in England, Germany, and France, is as follows:—

	Minimum Height.	Minimum Age.
	Inches.	Years.
British Army.....	64 5	18
German Army.....	61 8	20
French Army.....	60 3	20

The *Army and Navy Gazette* learns that there is some talk in France of the War Minister taking a leaf out of the Prussian book and carrying the company to a minimum effective of 200 men. The advantage of a strong effective is that a company can throw out skirmishers without being too much weakened, and even when isolated can offer resistance. A French military writer in advocating this system remarks that the Prussians when they throw out skirmishers detach men who are known to be good shots, whilst the French custom is to take the skirmishers at random.

We are not surprised that the Ashantes were awestruck before the power of the Gatling gun. It is easy to understand that it is a weapon which is specially adapted to terrify a barbarous or semi-civilized foe. The Ashantee correspondent of the *New York Herald* says that the reputation of the Gatling is now spread throughout Ashantee. "It is a terrible gun, which shoots all day. Nothing could stand before it; the water of the Prah ran back affrighted." "The effect of this," remarks the writer, "combined with many other things, has been to induce the King and his Council to deliberate and reflect on the possibility of peace."

Mr. GOSCHEN, in responding to a toast to the Navy, lately, said: I remember after the fall of the Empire in France a distinguished personage attached to the person of the Emperor Napoleon was asked, "You have been in power for 18 years, and what have you done?" The gallant general to whom that question was put shrugged his shoulders and said, "Eh bien! Nous nous sommes diablement bien amuses," which, put into plain English, means, "Well, at all events, we have had d—d good fun." Certainly the Liberal party will not say that of the last five years. We have had hard work and hard knocks, and we have not had good fun at all.

A FRENCH Committee, under General Douay, has for some time past been examining modifications of the Chassepot, a metallic cartridge being deemed indispensable. The importance of this Committee may be judged from the fact that the Government insists upon having within a short period 3,000,000 rifles in its arsenals, 2,500,000 for the Infantry, 160,000 for the Cavalry, 90,000 for the Gendarmerie, and 250,000 for the Artillery. And for each rifle twenty-five rounds of ammunition are demanded, making 750,000,000. Several modification systems have been laid before the Committee, which has also tried some of the weapons adopted by foreign Powers, the Henry barrel, it is reported, being found superior to anything else.

A PIECE of rolled armor-plating, 14in. in thickness, representing the side armor of the sea-going monitor *Fury*, building at Pembroke, has been tested with satisfactory results at Portsmouth. The plate was a part of a plate selected by the Admiralty inspector from 1650 tons, which have been manufactured at the Atlas Works, Sheffield, under contract with the Admiralty, as side armor for the *Fury*. The plate was tested in the usual manner, being bolted on to the face of an immensely strong athwartship timber target, and fired at with a Palliser-chilled shot from a 7-inch muzzle-loading rifled gun with 30lb. of pebble powder, 30ft. being the distance between the plate and the muzzle of the gun. Five overlapping shot were planted in the form of a square extending over four superficial feet. The greatest penetration was 9in.

The special correspondent of the *London Standard*, writing from the camp at Praha, speaking of the Naval Brigade, says:—"The sailors are, as they always are upon occasions like these, the life and soul of the camp. They sing in chorus as they march to and fro from work



or bath, with that light, elastic step, which differs so widely from the march of the soldier, and is so full of life and activity that it is actually a pleasure to look at it in this listless, enervating country. They sing round their camp fires, they sing in their huts, they are for ever cheerful and cheery and light-hearted. On Jan. 14 the brigade had a grand camp fire, and the General and his staff came over to listen to the singing, which was very good. The general health is still very good."

At the beginning of the war, says the New York Herald correspondent, the army of Ashantee mustered 48,000. This force was collected from the combination of nations known as Ashantee and the tributary countries adjoining the kingdom, which, according to all accounts, extended far into the interior, one of the allied chiefs having volunteered from the borders of the Sahara Desert. The army that returned to Coomassie lately under the famous Amonquah numbered only 28,000, the large number of 20,000 having fallen victims to disease. With this sadly reduced army were the remains of 279 officers or chiefs, who had fallen in battle or died of disease, enclosed in so many boxes. This army was received in the great market of Coomassie by the King, and was thanked and rewarded with presents of gold, 100 sheep and forty loads of salt; but there was no ovation paid to it. The reception was singularly silent, utterly unlike the indescribable triumphal fanfare formerly made on such occasions. Then the people dispersed to their crooms, their plantations and houses. Fifty five slaves were slaughtered to the manes of the departed chiefs on the custom day, the 1st of January of this year.

ACCORDING to the *Jahrbucher*, the condition of the European navies is as follows: England (a), war fleet: 38 vessels of various sizes, of about 28,000 horse-power, and 595 guns; (b), coast fleet: 14 large iron-clads, 4 iron-clad batteries, and 5 iron-clad gun-boats, of more than 30,000 horse-power, and with 102 guns. Russia (a), war fleet: 15 iron-clad frigates and 4 iron-clad corvettes, of 12,000 horse-power and 154 guns; (b), coast fleet: 10 turret ships and three iron-clad batteries, of 2,710 horse-power, with 94 guns. Germany (a), war fleet: 3 iron-clad frigates, of 2,900 horse-power and 55 guns; 5 iron-clad frigates and 1 iron-clad corvette, of 5,300 horse-power and 48 guns, in course of construction; (b), coast fleet: 2 turret ships, of 600 horse-power and 7 guns. France (a), war fleet: 16 iron-clad frigates and 12 iron-clad corvettes, of together 17,200 horse-power and 816 guns; (b), coast fleet: 14 turret ships, 16 iron-clad batteries, and 6 rams, of 9,420 horse-power and 268 guns. Austria—war fleet: 7 iron-clad frigates and casemate ships, of 8,150 horse-power and 182 guns; no coast fleet. Italy—war fleet: 12 iron-clad frigates and iron-clad corvettes and 1 ram, of 9,100 horse-power and 168 guns. Besides these, Turkey is in the possession of a considerable war fleet, numbering 15 large iron-clads, among which are two with an armor-plate of 9 inches, of 8,530 horse-power and 116 guns of the heaviest calibre. Spain possesses a war fleet consisting of 7 iron-clad frigates, 5,900 horse-power and 145 guns, and a coast fleet of 3 turret ships, of 1,800 horse-power and 9 guns. The Netherlands command only a coast fleet of 22 armored vessels and ships of various sizes, of about 8,800 horse-power and 114 guns.

BRITISH CONSUL MEDHURST, in his last annual report from Shanghai, gives an account of the Chinese arsenal at Kao Chang Miao, about six miles from Shanghai, higher up the river. It is an important establishment, employing a number of foreign artificers and some 1,300 natives; and, considering that it has been in working order for only about five years, remarkable efficiency has been attained. The consul had visited the arsenal recently with Admiral Shadwell, and found it turning out "Remington" rifles complete, both the long armed for foot and the carbine for cavalry, at the rate of 20 per day. Shot and shell, rifled and spherical, iron gun-carriages, Downton's pumps, and a vast variety of other articles of a complex character were everywhere in the hands of the workmen. In front of the arsenal was anchored a steam frigate pierced for 26 guns, measuring between 2,000 and 3,000 tons, and of 400-horse power, which had just been turned out of dock; and the superintendent assured the consul that every part of this vessel, with the sole exception of the screw-shaft and cranks, had been manufactured on the spot. Admiral Shadwell detected several technical

defects in her rigging and elsewhere, but pronounced her, on the whole, a most creditable specimen of naval architecture. She was the last of five steam vessels which had been turned out of this arsenal, the other four having all been running for some time on the coast and the Yangtse river, employed in transporting high officials, troops, and Government stores, and in other such public service. A sister ship was still on the stocks. This vessel has, since Mr. Medhurst's report, been successfully launched.

WHAT is described by the English newspapers as a rifled breech-loading gun of American invention called the "Macomber gun," has been tried at Portsmouth. This gun has but an extreme length of 48in. with a length of tube of 24in., the length of grooving in the tube being 23in. The powder-chamber is 7 25in. in length, with a diameter of 2 5in. The diameter of the grooved tube is 1 275in.; length of forged breech, with rings, 14 75in.; diameter of breech, 10 10in.; diameter over rings, 13in.; number of rifled grooves, 7. The pitch of the grooves commences with one turn in 130in., and finishes with the turn in 93in. In describing the gun the inventor states that it has been built to burn the largest amount possible of powder in the shortest time, the charge being ignited in the centre. The method upon which the gun is constructed also provides against its bursting under any pressure. Mr. Macomber thus describes his gun:—"The gun is built up of discs of three different kinds of wrought-iron, increasing in density from the centre to the circumference. These discs are 'set' with a powerful steam hammer until the strain reaches the outside, and this strain is then far greater than can be given to the powder-chamber on the explosion of the greatest charge it can be made to hold. After the gun has been built up in this manner, heavy steel rings are forced on over the chamber at the breech by a powerful hydraulic press (with the gun now for trial at Portsmouth the pressure used was 144,000lb), the inner surface of the rings and the outer surface of the gun being accurately engine-turned. Thus, the metal, commencing on the inside with the softest of tough wrought-iron, finishes on the outer surface with the best of wrought-steel. Whatever the size of the gun, the weight of the powder-charge will be equal to half the weight of the projectile. The gun is a breech-loader, closing after being loaded by two and a half turns of a three-thread screw, forcing the fire-tube into the centre of the charge, and closely surrounding the base of the powder-chamber with the steel blades of the gas check, which entirely prevents any escape of gas." Such is the inventor's description of a gun which is certainly somewhat of a curiosity, and which will prove to be a great success if the inventor's anticipations are realized. At the trial, unfortunately, after one shot had been fired from the "Macomber" it was discovered that a flaw existed in one of the steel gas check-plates, and any further firing under the circumstances was, therefore, deferred until a new plate has been obtained.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PORT RANDALL.—See answer to "Porthos" for reply to your inquiry.

ARTIFICER.—The Paymaster-General has decided that the pay of artificers of artillery and infantry was not affected by the pay act of May 15, 1873. There is no retained pay in these cases.

PRISONER.—Your infantry enlistment without a regular discharge from the troop of cavalry in which you last served was absolutely void. Having been tried and sentenced for desertion from the cavalry, and finally returned to duty and assigned to the infantry, you can only be held to service for the balance of your cavalry enlistment—not counting the time between desertion and apprehension.

PORTHOS.—A sentinel on post is under the direct orders of his post commandant, officer of the day, and officer of the guard. Either one of these officers at his station has a right to relieve him off post and send him to his quarters or take his place from him, because they, in succession, are responsible for the safety of the garrison. No other officer has a right to do thus with a sentinel, except the commanding officers over the post commandant, provided the sentinel knows such officers to be the proper superiors of the post commandant.

J. P., BROOKLYN.—In order to obtain re-enlistment pay, the act of 1874 makes it necessary that the soldier shall re-enlist within thirty days. As you have been out of service a year, the fact of having served several enlistments will not give you any more pay on a new enlistment than a recruit. There are no new Army Regulations yet approved by Congress; and, as to the new Cavalry Tactics, they are not yet for sale.

ROMULUS.—We cannot afford sufficient space to describe the plan of studies pursued at West Point. If you are an officer of

infantry in the New Jersey militia, and wish, as you say, "to become familiar with your duty," it is suggested that you make yourself thoroughly familiar with Upton's Tactics, the Constitution of the United States and State of New Jersey, and of the militia laws of the State whose commission you hold. A trip to West Point during the summer encampment would also enable you to see the tactics properly exemplified, and we have no doubt that by study, energy, and perseverance you will succeed in becoming a good officer.

AMISO.—Your question is one for the Quartermaster-General to pass upon; but if you did not draw clothing for three months while only the old pattern uniform was on hand for issue, you may rest assured that you are only entitled to have your clothing allowance computed for those three months by the old standard. In fact Quartermaster-General Meigs ruled, August 23, 1873, that the prices and allowances fixed by General Orders No. 72, A. G. O., 1873, will not take effect at any particular post, until it is supplied with new pattern clothing.

J. McD.—As you deserted from the New York Volunteers in 1864, and did not avail yourself of the President's proclamation of pardon contained in General Orders No. 35 from the War Department, A. G. O., of March 11, 1865, you have forfeited all pay and allowances due you. While you will not be apprehended now for that desertion, never less you are borne on the rolls as a deserter at large. By application to the commanding general of the department in which you are residing for a discharge, you will receive one, but it will be a dishonorable one.

DAVID'S ISLAND.—General Pope never commanded the Army of the Potomac as a distinct organization, and General McClellan was never put directly under his orders. The latter officer detached almost his entire command to reinforce the former, and was thereby left for a time with a skeleton command. While in point of fact the substance of the Army of the Potomac came under General Pope for temporary duty, the Army, as a legal organization, never did.

P. H., COMPANY B.—Soldiers of the General service, enlisted or re-enlisted, for duty as clerks at Department Headquarters, are equitably entitled to an honorable discharge when their services are no longer required in such capacity. But if an enlisted clerk behaves badly and violates the conditions of his enlistment for that duty, it is competent for the department commander to assign him to a regiment or else discharge him without character. For violation of any Article of War, such soldiers are amenable to trial by court-martial.

M. D.—The act of July 28, 1866, designating what forces shall compose the Regular Army, does not include in such forces the private physicians who may be serving at posts under a special contract as acting assistant surgeons. Although entitled to every mark of respect due them, as professional men, they are not officers in the legal meaning of the term, and therefore not entitled to purely military compliments due to official rank. The uniform of an officer is a *prima facie* indication of his rank, and of the military compliments to which he is entitled. While there is, unfortunately, no law to prevent citizens from assuming the uniform of a military officer of the United States, still a military commandant, at a military post, would have a right to prevent any person at that post and under his orders by reason of their public employment, from wearing a uniform to which such person might not be entitled.

PORT PORTER.—If the prisoner, when called on to plead before a duly constituted court-martial, used any menacing words or language which caused disorder, or in anywise disturbed the orderly proceedings of the court, he would have been amenable, under the 76th Article of War, to summary punishment, in the nature of a commitment for contempt of court, with or without fine. As all courts of justice have inherent power to protect themselves, we are inclined to think that such punishment would not be subject to mitigation by the reviewing authority. It would not be based on charge and specification, and the warrant of commitment would be sole evidence of the commission of the offence and conclusive. A prisoner on trial cannot protest, he can only, respectfully, plead to the merits or in bar of trial, or else, respectfully, object, and when the court has passed on the plea or objection it becomes matter of record for consideration of the reviewing authority.

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#### MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

MILLS—McQUHAE.—At McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., on Wednesday evening, February 25th, at the residence of Colonel William Falck, by the Rev. George P. Van Wyck, Chaplain, U. S. A., Captain WILLIAM MILLS, and Infantry, to Miss JENNIE McQUHAE, of Elmira, N. Y. No cards.

#### DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

ELLISON.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, March 2nd, FRANCES E., daughter of the late Francis H. Ellison, and sister of Commodore Francis B. Ellison, U. S. Navy.

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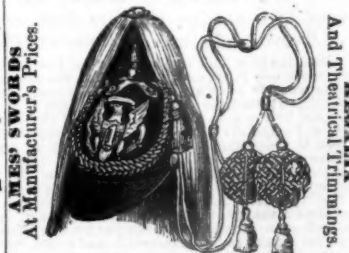
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